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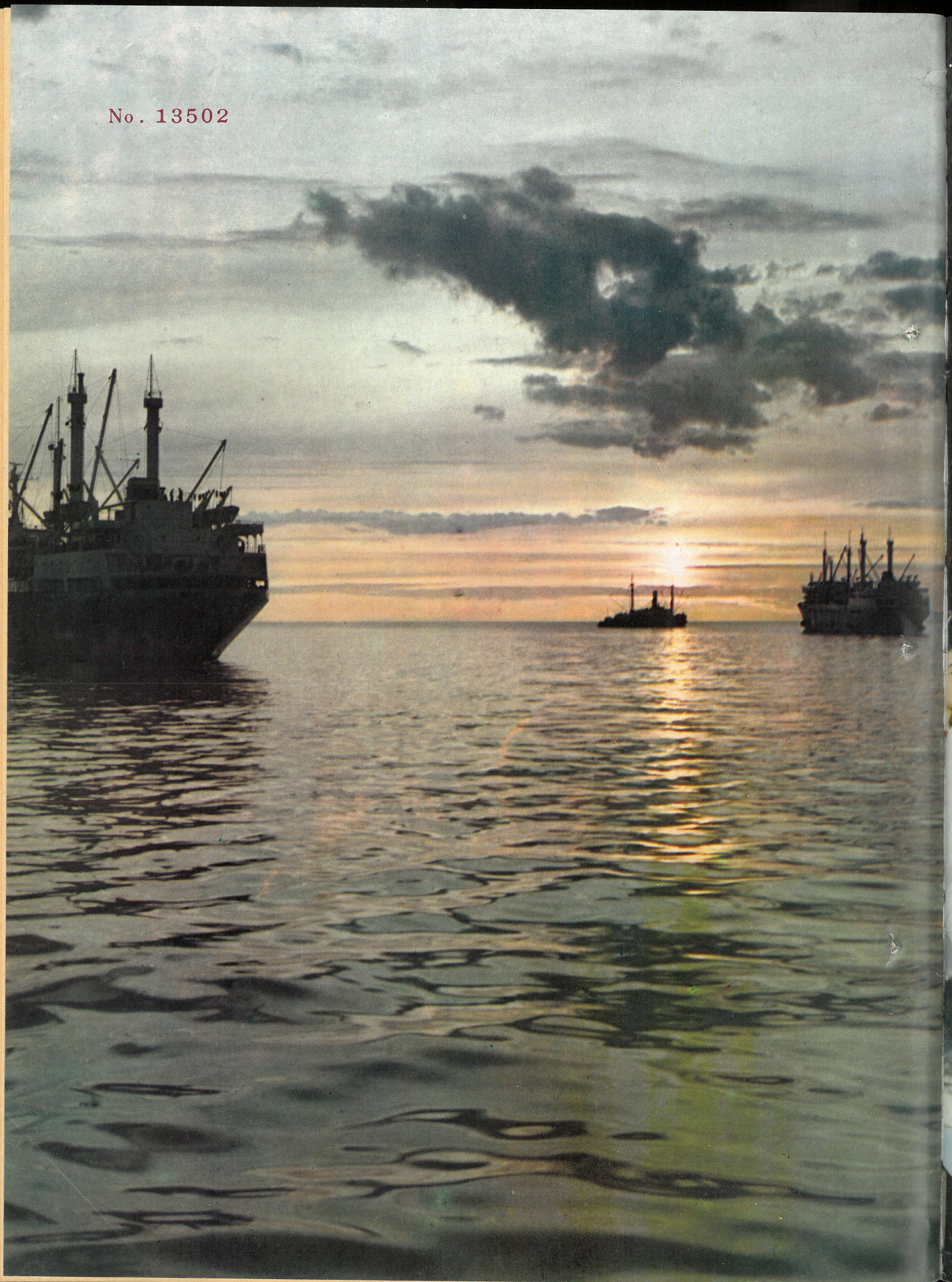

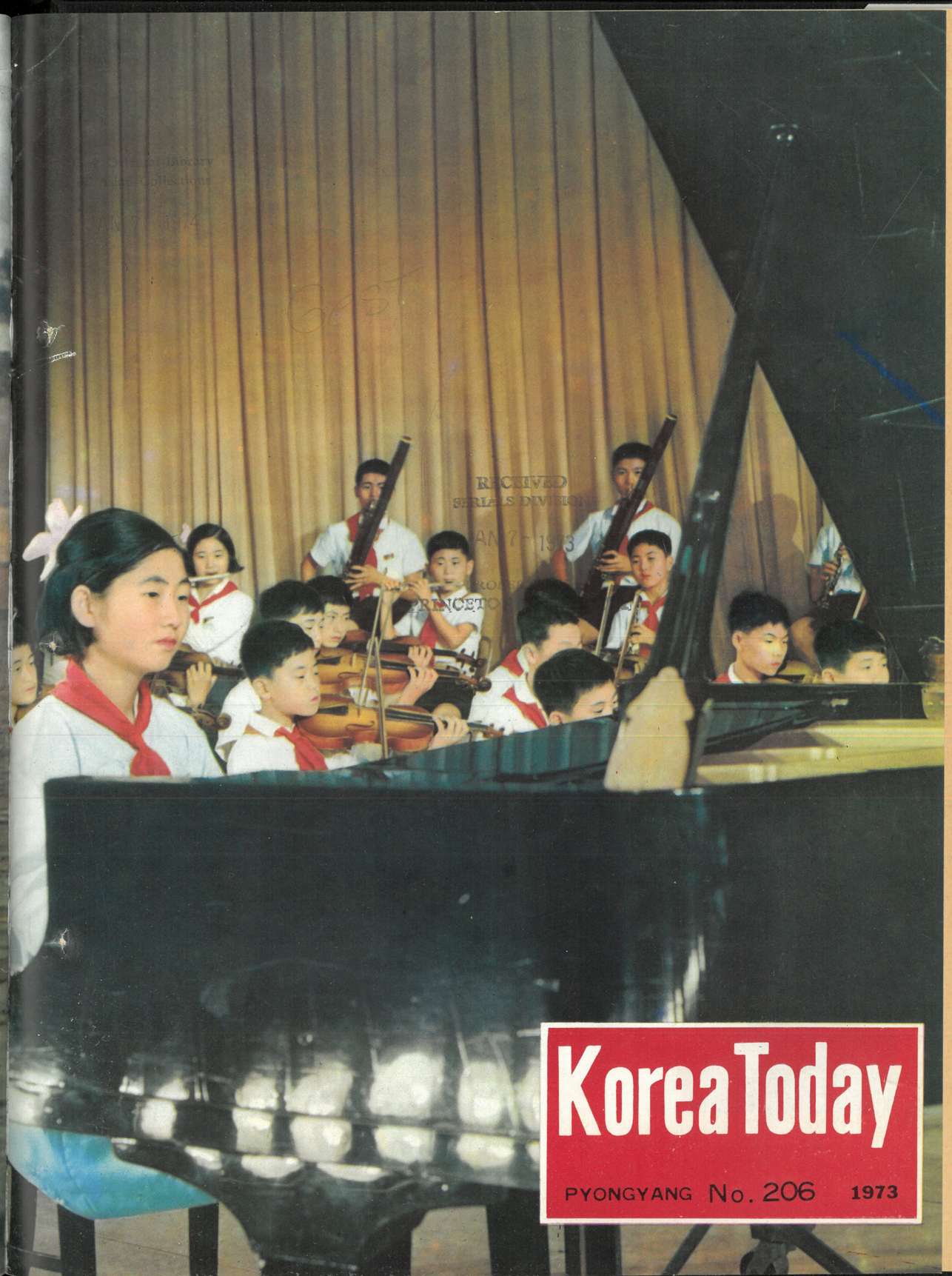

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No. 206

1973

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, at the Banquet in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Foundation of the DPRK

(September 9, 1973)

Dear comrades,

Esteemed foreign friends,

Today we are celebrating in grand style the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a great national pride and self-confidence.

On this happy national holiday, I warmly congratulate, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, our workers, farmers, working intellectuals and the rest of the Korean people who, under the banner of our Republic, have struggled with wholehearted devotion for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

And I extend warm welcome to the celebration mission of the Korean residents in Japan and the home-visiting groups of Korean nationals in Japan who have come to commemorate the red-letter day.

Present here are many comrades and friends from various countries of the world who have come to offer their congratulations on our national holiday. This is a clear expression of international solidarity with our revolution. On behalf of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the entire Korean people, I warmly welcome the foreign comrades and friends and express deep thanks to their governments and peoples for sending us friendship missions.

Comrades,

For the last 25 years the D.P.R.K. has traversed the proud road of struggle resplendent with victories and glories and made great achievements in the revolutionary activity and the work of construction.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic, forcefully pushing ahead with the revolution and the work of construction, has established on our territory a progressive socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and splendidly carried out the historic task of industrialization. The Government of our Republic has developed socialist national culture into brilliant efflorescence and firmly built up the nation's defence capabilities.

Today, basing itself on the great socio-economic reforms achieved so far, our Republic is

constantly prospering and developing into a mighty socialist power independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-defensive in guarding the nation.

In the embrace of the Republic our people, as masters of the nation and state power, are enjoying an independent and creative life. Free from all worries everyone is evenly well-off and happily working and studying.

The past 25 years has witnessed a radical change in the look of our country. Society has undergone transformation, people have been remoulded and even mountains and rivers have changed.

Our country now finds itself in a most favourable situation.

All the people are closely united with one mind and purpose around our Party and the Government of the Republic, and an amicable, cheerful and lively atmosphere prevails in our society.

The Six-Year Plan, the magnificent programme for the building of socialism mapped out at the Fifth Congress of our Party, is also successfully being carried out. A remarkable progress has already been made in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central tasks of the Six-Year Plan; fresh innovations are continually made in industry, agriculture and all the other fields of the national economy. Particularly in recent years, the whole country has concentrated its efforts on supporting the countryside to effect agricultural mechanization and chemicalization, and this has brought about a bumper crop promising a high grain yield this year.

If we keep up the present rate and spirits in our advance, we will be able to successfully fulfil the major indices of the Six-Year Plan in 1975.

When this plan is carried out, our socialist fatherland will be richer and stronger and a great stride will be made in our people's forward movement for socialism and communism.

Through its struggle over the past 25 years, the D.P.R.K. has clearly demonstrated the correctness and indestructible vitality of its cause. The entire Korean people have a firm faith in the invincible might of our Republic and are seeing their happiness of tomorrow in its prosperity and progress.

Comrades,

Today the D.P.R.K. Government and our people are confronted with the momentous task of realizing the country's reunification and hastening the nationwide victory of the revolution by vigorously promoting the revolution and construction on the basis of the achievements already scored in the building of a new society.

The Government of the Republic will strive to reunify our divided country and accomplish the nationwide victory of the revolution. To this end, it will step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen its solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Our most important revolutionary task at the moment is to vigorously promote socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

By forcefully conducting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the Government of the Republic will step up the building of socialism to the utmost and further consolidate our revolutionary base—the northern half of the Republic.

By giving the ideological revolution definite precedence, we should arm all the working people closely with the *Juche* idea of our Party and the communist world outlook and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society.

Acting upon the policy set forth by the Party at its Fifth Congress, we should energetically tackle the three major tasks of the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy and thus liberate the working people from the arduous, labour-consuming work as soon as possible and further develop the nation's productive forces. To this end, we should put great stress on the engineering industry, before anything else, so that we will sharply increase the production of tractors, trucks, excavators, waggons, ships and machine tools and bring about an innovation in the manufacture of the sets of plants. We should boldly smash conservatism, passivity, mystique about technology and empiricism and unfold a widespread collective technical innovation movement in all economic fields, thereby making it sure to conquer the eminence of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

We must exert great efforts for the cultural revolution to qualitatively guarantee universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and splendidly carry out the task set forth at the Fifth Party Congress to train a large army of one million intellectuals in the near future. At the same time the old way of life must be thoroughly eliminated in all fields of social life and the socialist way of life and production culture established.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the supreme national task of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Ever since their founding our Party and the Government of the Republic have advanced time and again fair and reasonable proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland and persistently endeavoured to implement them. However, because of the nation-

splitting manoeuvres and obstructionist activities on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities, none of our just and reasonable proposals has been put into practice and great obstacles still remain unremoved in the way to reunification.

In order to remove the present obstacles in the way and achieve national reunification, it is necessary to continue to promote the contact and dialogue between the north and the south, dissolve the military confrontation, relax the tension, democratize south Korean society and establish a north-south Confederation, thus establishing a Confederal Republic of Koryo. Only then will the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country be achieved smoothly on the basis of a great national unity.

As hitherto, so in the future, our Party and the Government of the Republic will do all they can to reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way. The cause of national reunification will be accomplished positively if the entire nation pools efforts and strives actively to carry out the policy of independent, peaceful reunification of the country proposed by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Thanks to the independent and revolutionary foreign policy pursued by the Government of the Republic, our country's international position has now risen remarkably and the international solidarity with our revolution has been strengthened still more. Those who support and sympathize with our revolution are steadily growing on the international arena, and numerous countries and progressive peoples of the world are giving an active support to the policy our Party and the Government of the Republic have put forward to attain the independent, peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Republic will continue to carry out the independent, revolutionary foreign policy so as to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and turn the international environment more favourable for our revolution.

In unity with all progressive people of the world the Korean people will fight out against U.S. imperialism, enemy number one of all peoples, and resolutely strive to build a new, peaceful and happy world where there will be no imperialism, no exploitation and oppression.

The Government of the Republic regards it as its lofty internationalist duty to cement the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and support and encourage the peoples of all the countries in their revolutionary struggle, and spares no efforts to fulfil this duty.

The D.P.R.K. Government and our people resolutely support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are fighting against the imperialist aggression and intervention and for the complete liberation and sovereignty of their countries. We express firm solidarity with their struggles.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Republic will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world and fight on determinedly for peace, democracy, national independence and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrades,

For 25 years since the founding of the D.P.R.K., our people have done much work indeed and achieved great victories in building a new society. But our revolution has not yet been accomplished and our people are faced with difficult and vast revolutionary tasks. We must not be content with the victories but continue with our revolutionary struggle and rush forward rapidly.

Our struggle is a proud one and our future is bright. Victories and glories are always in store for our people who are fighting on under our Party's wise leadership.

Let all of us unite closely around our Party and the Government of the Republic and march forward vigorously to bring about the country's independent, peaceful reunification and crown the cause of socialism and communism with victory.

Greeting this auspicious national holiday, may I propose a toast to our country's reunification and eternal prosperity, to the ultimate victory of the world revolution, to the health of foreign comrades and friends present at this place to join us in celebrating our holiday and to the health of all other comrades.

Juche Literary and Art Thought of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, originated the *Juche* literary and art thought, a great Marxist-Leninist literary and art idea, based on his immortal *Juche* idea, personally led the creative work of anti-Japanese revolutionary literature and arts, setting practical examples, and thus established a glorious revolutionary tradition of literature and arts, the precious wealth, that our literature and arts should inherit and develop for ever.

After the country's liberation the leader has further developed in depth and perfected his *Juche* literary and art thought in accord with the new requirement of our age when the storm of national- and class-liberation struggle sweeps the globe and socialism and communism is triumphant on a world-wide scale, and with the demand of revolutionary development in our country. And he has developed our literature and arts into truly popular, revolutionary socialist ones completely based on the *Juche* idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 12.)

Basing himself on the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea, the leader has put on a scientific footing and perfected the theory on literature and arts as a human science.

If literature and arts are to be a true human science, it is necessary, first of all, to elucidate correctly the nature and role of people as social beings.

Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great *Juche* idea whose philosophical basis is that man is the master of all things and decides everything, and correctly expounded for the first time in history the social nature of man to whom independence is vital and the position and role of people as the most precious and powerful existence reshaping nature and society.

Thus, a perfect elucidation was given for the first time by a right scientific theory on human beings of the revolutionary nature and mission of literature and arts as a human science that serves the struggle to uphold the dignity of people and gain their independence and arouses them to independent, creative activities, and of all the problems raised in the representation of people.

His *Juche* literary and art thought based on the great *Juche* idea asks for portraying properly the greatness of people, the decisive role of ideological consciousness in their activities and the active role of the masses of people in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Films should emphasize the idea that it is not machinery but men that play the decisive role in production. The films should give prominence to the Marxist-Leninist outlook that a meaningful life is created not by the strength of one or two eminent persons, but by the struggle of millions of working people who are conscious of their historical mission." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 585.)

This teaching of the leader is a programmatic guide that our literature and arts should describe people, the most powerful beings, in the portrayal of reality and delineate the decisive role of ideological consciousness in their activities for remaking nature and society.

The ideological consciousness of people determines all their actions. Accordingly, in order to depict accurately the greatness of people and their active and transforming role, it is required to paint a fine picture of the decisive role of ideological consciousness, especially of what a great strength is displayed by the Party's monolithic ideology-based consciousness of people as the masters of revolution, their awareness of the revolutionary cause of the working class and their strong will and revolutionary zeal.

The accurate presentation of the struggle by the toiling people, makers of history, is the essential demand of the *Juche* idea.

In order to play a truly great part in history, the working people must arm themselves with the advanced ideology created and perfected by a leader and consciously participate in the revolutionary struggle.

It is, therefore, a fundamental problem in the production of the *Juche*-based revolutionary literary and artistic works to delineate the course of the formation and development of the masses' revolutionary consciousness, the process of the remoulding and revolutionization of people, particularly the independent strength of people as a great existence which enables them to carve out their own destiny for themselves in whatever difficult conditions, the growth of the popular masses as the internal revolutionary forces, their independent, creative struggle and mass heroism.

The *Juche* literary and art thought which makes a correct exposition of the position and role of the popular masses also requires each country to develop literature and arts in keeping with the interests of the revolution and the sentiments of its people.

Literary and art works should properly describe the greatness of people, the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses and the decisive role of their ideological consciousness and literature and arts should suit the feelings of the people in each country. This is a full reflection of the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea and the objective requirement of the revolutionary development in which the revolution and construction are carried out by each national state as a unit; it is the fundamental stand and attitude the Marxist-Leninist Parties should invariably take in building socialist-communist literature and arts and the basic demand to be met without fail in creating revolutionary literature and arts.

Our Party's original theory on seed in literary and artistic works, an embodiment of the *Juche* literary and art thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a theory that marked a great turn in the creation of literary and artistic works; it is of weighty significance in the development of literature and arts as a whole.

Seed implies the theme and materials of a given work and its ideological core.

Selecting a right seed means choosing the most important and essential facts and events of materials in reality; it signifies finding out the ideological core of a given theme without which no writer can portray the essential content of life and the intrinsic aspects of personality of characters and means grasping the kernel which makes it possible to spread out freely the branches of representation and bring its flowers into full bloom.

Therefore, the thought on seed is not an idea concerning any specific category in the creation of literary works but a thought on the main link which connects all the processes of creation ranging from the selection of material and construction of the plot to the presentation of characters; it is an idea on the basis of the decisive factor which determines the ideological and artistic value of the works.

Seed is the core decisive of the ideological and artistic value of the work and the ideological nucleus conveying clearly the ideological and aesthetic intention of the writer and ensuring the philosophy of the work. A scientific elucidation has been given for the first time of the decisive role of its selection in the creation, with the result that our writers and artists have come to possess a powerful practical weapon capable of raising the ideological and artistic value of their works.

Basing himself on the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of building *Juche*-based socialist national literature and arts and comprehensively elucidated the fundamental principles to be observed in its implementation.

What is of paramount importance in the fundamental principles of building the *Juche*-based socialist national literature and arts is to embody the Party's monolithic ideology, the Party spirit, the working class spirit and the spirit of devoted service to the people.

The thorough establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system in literature and arts is a cardinal principle in the creation of revolutionary literary and artistic works which arm people with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class formed, developed and systematized by a leader; it is a firm guarantee for making literature and arts a part of the Party work guided by a leader and a potent ideological weapon for putting his revolutionary idea into practice.

The principle of embodying the Party's monolithic ideology, the Party spirit, the working class spirit and the spirit of devoted service to the people represents an outstanding policy. It makes it possible to create the most revolutionary, popular literature and arts which are infinitely loyal to a leader and a Party and are easily understood and ardently loved by the working class and other masses of people.

One fundamental principle for building *Juche*-based socialist national literature and arts propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is to develop literature and arts catering to national flavour and the aesthetic sense of contemporaries.

This principle renders it possible to overcome flunkeyism, dogmatism and national nihilism and develop literature and arts with the main stress on those things inherent in the nation, and to oppose the trend of restorationism and further develop and perfect the national form in accordance with the requirement and feelings of the socialist builders, in taking over the heritage of national culture.

Another fundamental principle in creation of socialist national literature and arts elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is to produce works of high ideological and artistic value, strictly applying the creative method of socialist realism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...I gave a definition of socialist realism in our country: national in form and socialist in content." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine 'Sekai,'" Eng. ed., p. 10.)

It is the creative method of socialist realism to turn out works national in form and socialist in content, because such a method of delineating life helps to not only affirm and reflect truthfully the revolutionary struggle against the national and class enemies and the socialist reality in which the working people have become the masters but also depict them in accord with the feelings and tastes of the people and because the method makes it possible to create fine revolutionary works which suit the requirement of the times and the desire of the people, by closely integrating content and form, ideology and artistry.

To wage an uncompromising struggle against counterrevolutionary ideologies of all shades and reactionary literature and arts is also important in building *Juche*-based revolutionary socialist national literature and arts.

If the working class in power is to build new revolutionary literature and arts which accord with its class demand and the intrinsic nature of socialist society, it must direct the spearhead of struggle to checking and destroying the imperialists' reactionary culture infiltrating from without and at the same time, resolutely oppose the restorationist trends of reviving the outmoded culture at home.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of popularizing literature and arts as an important principle in building socialist national literature and arts.

This policy thoroughly embodies the mass line and fully meets the law-governed requirement of the development of socialist-communist literature and arts; it is a brilliant policy to develop literature and arts, an important means of the ideological and cultural revolutions, on a mass basis, convert the literary and artistic activities into those of the masses themselves, develop socialist literature and arts on a nationwide scale in combination of the activities of professional writers and artists and the literary and art activities of the broad masses and firmly guarantee even the development of communist literature and arts to be in full bloom on a mass scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forth the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing writers and artists as one of important principles to be held fast to in building socialist national literature and arts.

This policy reflects his lofty will to develop literature and arts healthily and his profound fatherly love to take writers and artists along to communist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the general task in the creation of works that our literature and arts should serve the revolutionary education of the working people and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society after the establishment of the socialist system, and gave an allround solution to all theoretical and practical problems arising in the execution of the task.

The leader put forward an original policy of devoting primary attention to the production of works on the theme of the revolutionary traditions simultaneously with the creation of the works on socialist construction and on the revolutionary struggle, and thus clearly indicated the way to develop socialist-communist literature and arts in the right direction, in line with the demand for the intensified education in the revolutionary traditions and with the requirements of development of realities and revolution.

Basing himself on a profound analysis of the correlation between the era and literature and arts, of the nature of socialist society and the law of its development, the leader advanced a unique thought of creating literature and arts suited to the Chollima age.

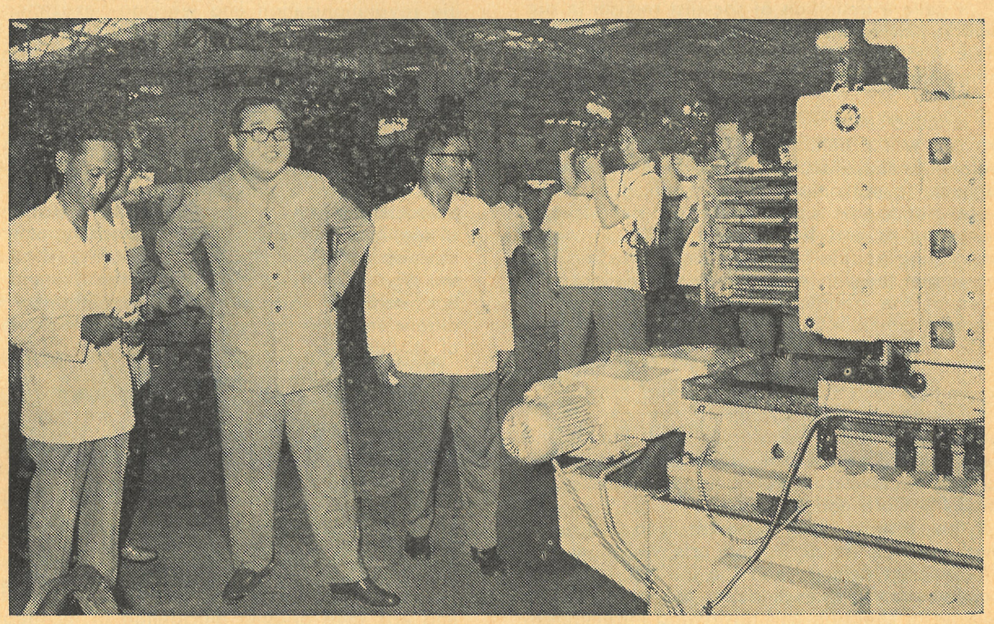
He put forward a thought of producing revolutionary masterpieces and thereby opened up new creative possibilities and great prospects before literature and arts of socialist realism.

The leader's works and teachings on literature and arts give original elucidation of all theoretical and practical problems raised in literature, film, opera, music, fine arts, dance and drama including the theories of representing models on the class line and mass line, of combining politics, humanity and artistry, of depicting profoundly the courses of the formation of revolutionary world outlook and revolutionization and of showing the methods of and experiences in revolutionary struggle and giving a varied, realistic picture of life.

The *Juche* literary and art thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives, on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea, a comprehensive exposition of the orientation and principles in building socialist national literature and arts and, especially of the questions raised in the creation of literary and art works after the establishment of the socialist system. It is a great literary and art idea which has raised the Marxist-Leninist theory on literature and arts to a new, higher plane.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and his boundlessly deep care, this great *Juche* literary and art thought has been splendidly actualized; our literature and arts are blooming and developing brilliantly as the revolutionary literature and arts of the Party, the working class and the people, which are cram-full of the Party's monolithic ideology, and they are ardently loved by the people.

Tong Hae Son



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looks round the newly-built Kumsong Tractor Plant

Kumsong Tractor Plant—A Powerful Base for Rural Technical Revolution

Recently a grand inauguration ceremony of the Kumsong Tractor Plant was held in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people.

The plant is a modern factory whose production processes are all automated; its production capacity is 10 times what the Kiyang Tractor Factory, its predecessor, had. Our workers and technicians built this new modern factory in one year and a half with their design, technique and wisdom.

The building of the Kumsong Tractor Plant has raised our tractor industry to a new higher stage of development and it marks a new great turning-point in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution.

The giant modern plant proudly demonstrates to the world the might of our *Juche* industry with engineering industry at the core, which is advancing dynamically at a high level of modern technology; it gives our people infinite pride in their own great creative ability and the might of the country.

The processing and assembling shop for tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon," housed in a big building, reminds one of the "sea of machines." The new steel casting shop differs little from a big factory.

The giant processing and assembling shop has 16 automatic lines including automatic line for processing engine bodies, cylinder heads and transmission cases, scores of processing or assembling streamlines and automatic universal-purpose lathes and thousands of highly-efficient machine tools. In this shop, all processes, from feeding materials to shipping out the finished goods, are automated or semi-automated.

The automatic line for processing transmission cases of tractors "Chollima" is formed of several machines. It conducts such operations as planing, boring, tapping, checking up processed cases and cleaning them, and thus processes goods in a brief time.

The first and second processing sections for tractors "Pungnyon" have a mass-processing and assembling capacity of tractors: automatic lines are introduced in processing cylinder heads and engine bodies and many other operations.

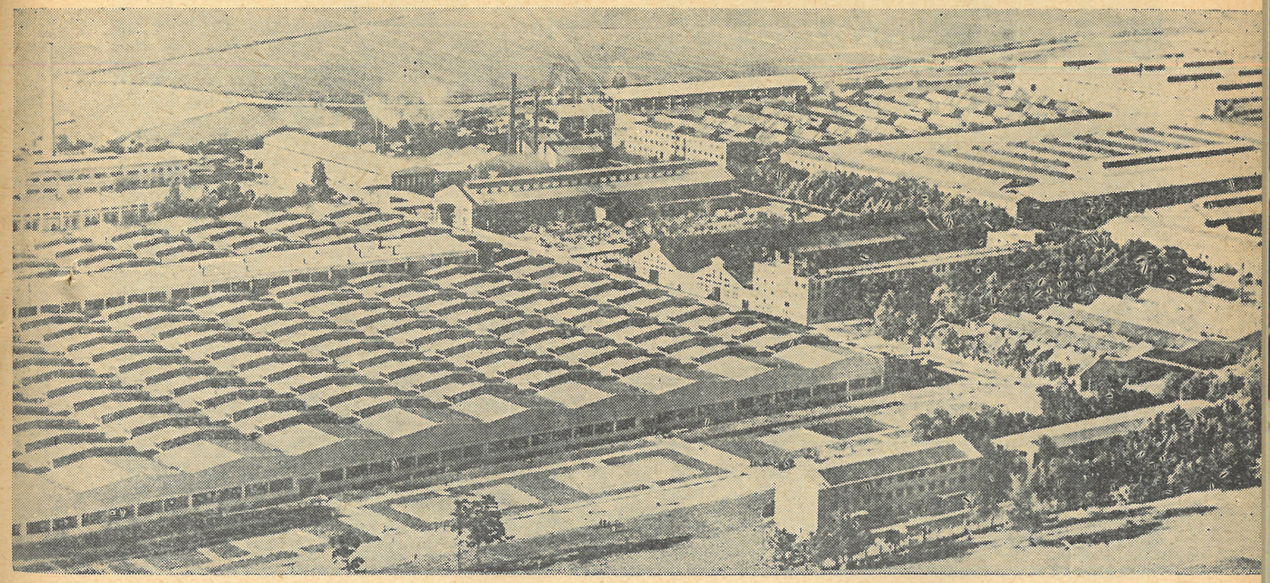
The steel casting shop also applies 20-odd streamlines including an automatic casting line and has completely realized the comprehensive mechanization or automation of production process. A great change has also taken place in the work of storehouses; a large warehouse dubbed three-dimensional storehouse has been built and its operations are comprehensively mechanized or automated.

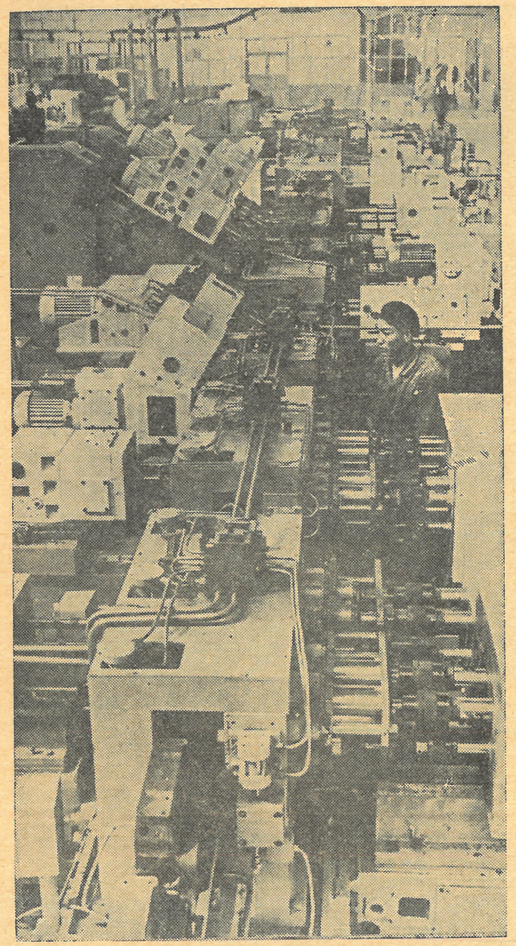
This tractor plant also uses extensively wire or wireless communication apparatuses to manage and operate all its complex production processes scientifically and technically.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant, another grand monument of our era built in Kiyang, is a brilliant fruit of the seasoned leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; it amply demonstrates the inexhaustible strength and revolutionary mettle of our working class united closely around him.

On October 10, 1958, the leader visited Kiyang for the fifth time after the war and gave the workers the honourable task to manufacture tractors. Later, he personally examined the first tractor produced by them in 35 days and named it "Chollima," and showed them ways for mass production. In 1962 he gave them the militant task to build heavy-duty caterpillar tractors.

A view of the grand Kumsong Tractor Plant demonstrating the might of our *Juche* industry





The automatic line for processing cylinder heads of tractors "Pungnyon (Bumper Harvest)" is now in full operation

Upholding the militant task set forth by the leader, the Kiyang Tractor Factory, as a factory of self-reliance, made a great contribution to the rural technical revolution.

The leader advanced the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and he put forth a far-reaching plan to turn the tractor factory set up after the war under his meticulous guidance into a big tractor producer equipped with the latest techniques in order to further accelerate the technical revolution in the countryside in step with that in industry and successfully carry out the tasks set out in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." Busy as he was, he visited the plant for the 19th time on November 21, 1971 and set forth a grand blueprint for building a tractor plant as a model of machine-building factories, a paragon of automation and a factory of self-reliance. And he chose in person its site and secured everything necessary for the successful completion of the project.

Not only that. Later on, he came to the construction site on several occasions and gave the workers detailed guidance, even referring to the scale of construction and the ways of building many latest machines and equipment to be installed in this new plant. He also showed warm paternal care for the builders and designers, paying attention to every aspect of their work and life, and led the workers and technicians to the successful completion of the project.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The tractor- and truck-producing centres must be expanded and reinforced and a fresh innovation be effected in their production. Thus, we should attain the annual production level of 30,000 tractors and 15,000-30,000 trucks in a year or two."

Upholding the great plan of the fatherly leader to relieve our peasants, freed from exploitation and oppression, even from arduous labour forever by speeding up the technical revolution in the countryside, our heroic builders came out as one man in the construction of the new tractor plant. They overcame all sorts of difficulties and obstacles in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, giving full scope to their revolutionary mettle and creative enthusiasm, and sharply raised the level of industrialization of construction, and thus topped the "vinalon speed" and created a new construction speed. They also did their work tenaciously and methodically with an attitude of masters toward the revolution and admirably ensured the quality of construction.

The designers and Red machine-makers performed great feats in the intensive struggle to manufacture many modern machines and equipment in a short time, taking pride in executing the great plan of the leader.

Indeed, all new shops and machines of the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant are the brilliant fruition of the leader's immortal *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and demonstrate the intense loyalty to the leader and inexhaustible strength of our working class which implement the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the leader through thick and thin.

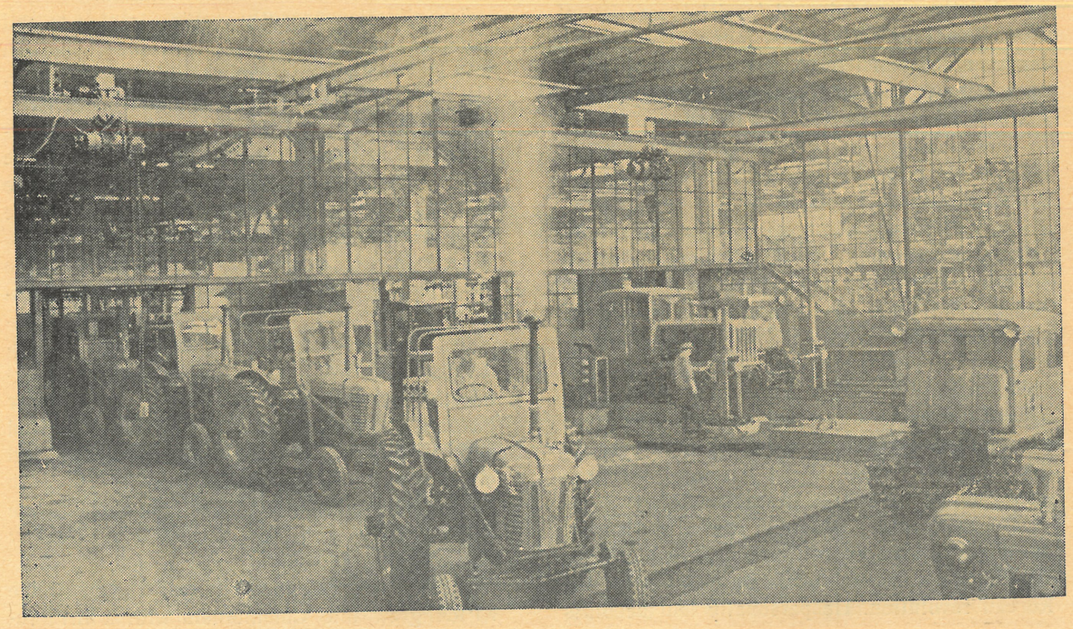
The commissioning of the Kumsong Tractor Plant is an event of epochal significance in accelerating the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, especially the rural technical revolution set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

The giant modern Kumsong Tractor Plant, a powerful base for the rural technical revolution, provides a firm guarantee for completing mechanization of agriculture in a short span of time in accordance with the Theses and bringing about a new upsurge in agricultural production.

Mass production of tractors will help to narrow down markedly the distinction between industrial and agricultural labour and free the peasants from arduous labour. It will also render it possible to introduce the eight-hour workday at an early date on the co-operative farms as at the industrial establishments.

Son Chol Sun

The automated modern Kumsong Tractor Plant turns out every day a great number of tractors "Pungnyon" and "Chollima"



Nanpaitzu Meeting Which Brought About Steady Upsurge in Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle by Firmly Adhering to the Juche Line for the Korean Revolution

Not a day and not a year of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean people passed without witnessing severe trials. But the revolutionary situation was particularly difficult and complex before and after the Nanpaitzu Meeting held in November 1938.

After the establishment of the Mt. Paekdusan base, an impregnable stronghold of the Korean revolution, the general Korean revolutionary movement centering on the armed struggle advanced dynamically under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Upset by this, the Japanese imperialists conducted the unprecedented fascist repression of Korean people and at the same time, hurled large numbers of troops into the "mopping-up" operations against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in a desperate attempt to wipe it out.

At about that time the Korean revolution faced an unexpected crisis.

"Left" adventurists staying in a distant foreign country, completely ignorant of the actual state of the guerilla warfare in Manchuria, forced the anti-Japanese armed units to besiege and attack Changchun, the capital of Manchukou, and go on an expedition to the Jehol area. Under this adventurous plan, units of the Anti-Japanese United Army left the mountain areas and started on the expedition. But on the march they suffered a heavy loss, surrounded by the enemy on plains of south Manchuria.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the danger of the expedition and took an active step to avoid it from the *Juche* position for the Korean revolution. He personally led the units of the KPRA into the mountain areas of south Manchuria and directed them to stage bold, nimble operations to lure and surprise the enemy troops massed on the plains, moving to and fro.

Seizing this opportunity, the cunning Japanese imperialists, while intensifying their "mopping-up" operations against the KPRA, made a sweeping roundup in the northern border area of Korea; they arrested, imprisoned or killed thousands of Korean Communists and patriots and destroyed the revolutionary organizations.

A severe trial befell the revolution.

The situation urgently required a step to call together KPRA units and lead the revolution to a steady upsurge, firmly taking the initiative, to cope with the enemy's reactionary offensive.

In those difficult days the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the struggle to settle such difficult situation and save the Korean revolution from the crisis.

Late in 1937 Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote an immortal classic "The Tasks of Korean Communists." In this work, he clarified the principled stand of overcoming flunkeyism and dogmatism and firmly adhering to *Juche* and explicitly defined the tasks of the struggle for Korean Communists. After that, he organized and guided the intensive winter military and political study in the secret camp in the dense forests of Matangkou to arm the men of the KPRA firmly with the revolutionary idea of *Juche*.

Through the intensive study the men of the KPRA grew into Communists with a firm revolutionary world outlook based on the *Juche* idea, into indomitable revolutionary fighters with an unshakable confidence of victory.

Having better prepared his men politically, ideologically and militarily through the study, Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped up military activities.

In the spring and summer of 1938, the units of the KPRA fought many battles at Liutaokou, Shuangshantzu, Shiherhtaokou, Shihssutaokou, Chiachiaying and Hsintaitzu, giving heavy blows to the enemy.

In the second half of 1938, the Japanese imperialists frantically destroyed the revolutionary organizations, conducting all-out offensives against the KPRA by mobilizing large forces, in order to recover from their miserable defeat.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a detailed plan to go over to a decisive counteroffensive, holding the initiative in the battle against the enemy. To put it into practice, he called together the units of the KPRA to Nanpaitzu, Menchiang county and convened the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting.

At the meeting, he made an analysis of the prevailing political situation and, on this basis, set forth a detailed plan of struggle to establish *Juche* more firmly, and thus frustrate the enemy's vicious reactionary offensive positively and bring about a continued upsurge in the Korean revolution.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung once again severely criticized the "Left" adventurist error of Jehol expedition.

At the meeting he set forth the immediate political and military tasks of the units of the KPRA—the tasks of building up the armed ranks firmly, giving an annihilating blow to the enemy by means of large-unit mobile operations and extending the armed struggle into the border areas and the homeland in order to counter the enemy's large-scale operations.

His line to meet the large-scale "mopping-up" operations of counterrevolution with the large-unit mobile operations of the KPRA was based on a scientific calculation of the equipment of the enemy and our army; it was a wisest line designed to put the enemy on the defensive and defeat him tactically.

At the meeting he also set forth a line of stepping up mass political work to restore the wrecked revolutionary organizations, inspire the people with faith in victory and vigorously organize and mobilize them to the anti-Japanese struggle, in combination with military activities.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

While fighting to annihilate the Japanese imperialists, we must conduct vigorous mass political work to organize and mobilize the masses. We must restore the revolutionary organizations wrecked by the enemy in Korea and northeast China and imbue the broad masses with faith in the sure victory of the national-liberation war. In this way, we must get as many Korean and Chinese people as possible to rise in a body in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Due to the enemy's frantic offensive, many revolutionary organizations were destroyed in Korea and her northern border areas. Therefore, only by restoring the revolutionary organizations and actively organizing and mobilizing the masses to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in combination with military activities would it be possible to deal a decisive blow to the enemy.

Building up firmly the revolutionary organizations and imbuing the people with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution was essential for victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it was the only correct way to keep up upsurge in the revolution.

At the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reorganized his army into the three regional units and designated their spheres of action in order to launch a large-scale offensive against the enemy.

The Nanpaitzu Meeting was of enormous historical significance in that it saved the situation created by the harmful aftereffects of "Left" adventurism, brought about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centered on armed struggle by firmly adhering to the *Juche* line for the Korean revolution and roused the people to seize new victories.

In early December 1938, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent the units out to different areas. And then he personally led the main force of the KPRA from Nanpaitzu into the border area along the Amnok-gang River through a forest of enemy bayonets.

This was the "Arduous March" which lasted for over 100 days with the men of the KPRA fighting fierce battles day and night and under-

going untold hardships and ordeals.

This march was the hardest trial they ever suffered in the 15 year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the winter of 1938, the Japanese imperialists mobilized many of the main divisions of their Kwantung Army as well as large forces of the puppet Manchurian army and the police to carry out "punitive" operations against the KPRA. The chief aim of their "large-scale mopping-up campaign" was to encircle and attack the headquarters of the KPRA. They doggedly came in pursuit.

Though faced with such ordeals, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung maintained the initiative and led his units to victory by virtue of his masterly art of command and guerilla tactics.

Indeed, the nimble guerilla tactics and the masterly art of command created by the leader during the Arduous March and his paternal love and care for his men knit the ranks of the KPRA closely with one heart and mind: they were the chief source of the men's strength in fighting unyieldingly and emerging victorious in any difficult situation.

After victoriously completing the Arduous March, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Peitatingtzu Meeting in April 1939. At the meeting, he summed up the results of the march and put forward the strategic line of switching over to a general counteroffensive and readvancing into the homeland in the spring.

In May 1939, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the units of the KPRA to the Musan area in the fatherland through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard.

He put the enemy into confusion by employing the superb and unrivalled guerilla tactics including the lightning speed tactics and personally conducted the political propaganda work among the people there. His words gave the hope of national resurrection and a fresh strength to liberate the country to the people there who had looked forward to the coming of the day when the Japanese imperialists would be defeated, pinning their hopes and expectations on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung even under the harsh exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt an annihilating blow to the Japanese imperialist army and police force on the Taehongdan Plain, and thus won a brilliant victory in the battle in the Musan area.

The victory in the battle was attributable to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the superb strategic and tactical line on readvancing into the homeland and commanded the battle boldly with staunch revolutionary sweep, personally standing in the van of the units for its implementation.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant strategy and tactics and his wise leadership, the Korean revolution was saved from the crisis caused by the machination of the "Left" opportunists and the reactionary offensive of the Japanese imperialists.

The Arduous March from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu and readvancement into the homeland under the Japanese imperialists' fascist repression were a great prologue which opened up a new phase in keeping up upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole by saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and kindling again the torchlight of the country's restoration.

After the triumphant battle in the Musan area, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force of the KPRA, organized and conducted large-unit circling operations along the set secret course, thereby completely frustrating the large-scale offensive of the Japanese imperialists and firmly ensuring the vigorous development of the Korean revolution.

Looking back with high national pride upon the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting and the victorious struggle to implement its lines, the Korean people are now striving to carry into practice the five-point programme for national reunification set forth by the leader.

Chi Gyong Pil

TO HAVE TRUE DIALOGUE FOR REUNIFICATION, THE PRESENT NORTH-SOUTH CO-ORDINATION COMMISSION SHOULD BE FORMED TRUSTWORTHILY AND REINFORCED IN CONFORMITY WITH ITS OBJECT AND FUNCTION

Comrade KIM YONG JU, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, issued a statement on August 28. Follows the full text of the statement:

STATEMENT

of Co-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Commission

As is already widely known to the world, agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain committed the barbarous act of abducting Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure in exile in Tokyo, Japan, on August 8 and taking him to Seoul.

They are now illegally confining Kim Dae Jung and subjecting him to brutal persecution, while plotting to fake up some sorts of "criminal" facts.

As for Kim Dae Jung, he is an opposition political figure who has struggled for democracy in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

He was a "presidential candidate" running on the New Democratic Party ticket in the "presidential election" in 1971, in which he polled as many as 5,400,000 votes even under condition of unheard-of fascist repression and swindle and fraud, for his political platform for the democratization of the south Korean society, north-south interchange and peaceful reunification.

In the later period, Kim Dae Jung was forced to seek refuge abroad, unable to continue his activity any longer in south Korea due to the suppression of the fascist ruling clique, and went on with his political activity travelling between the United States and Japan.

In July this year, he formed the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" in the United States and in August he was preparing for the formation of the Japan headquarters of this organization.

The south Korean fascist ruling clique persecuted Kim Dae Jung not only at home, but in foreign countries, shadowing him there, hating him like a thorn in the flesh for his patriotic and democratic activity.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" resorted to every conceivable shameless plot to assassinate Kim Dae Jung in the United States by mobilizing its agents and, seizing upon a chance during his activity in Japan, committed at last the monstrous barbarity of abducting him in the very heart of Tokyo in broad daylight by drawing into it even its agents who had been sent to the United States and Japan.

The south Korean fascist rulers foolishly attempted to conceal the truth about this incident. But it was clear from the very beginning that the real criminal was none other than the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain.

The incident of dastardly abduction of Kim Dae Jung is an international gangsterism, a vicious act and brazen terrorism perpetrated by the south Korean fascist clique in a planned manner in collusion with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Not only the entire Korean people but also the progressive figures of the political, public and press circles and broad strata of people of Japan and all the honest-minded people of the world now find it hard to repress bitter resentment at

the beastly barbarity of the south Korean fascist terrorists.

I, on behalf of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and in the name of the whole nation, sternly denounce the abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the south Korean fascist clique as a crude violation of human dignity and international norms and as a grave challenge to the entire Korean people who desire the great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the same time, I strongly hold that the Japanese authorities who conspired with the south Korean authorities should stop the mean act of continuously defending this grave criminal act and immediately take practical steps to justly dispose of this incident that occurred in Japan.

The United States also ought to bear responsibility for the incident as an accomplice in it.

The case of abduction of Kim Dae Jung is not a simple "criminal case" or an isolated criminal act against an individual.

This is a big-scale political plot to strangulate the patriotic forces of south Korea demanding the democratization of society and national reunification and is part of the treacherous moves to perpetuate the split of the nation.

The south Korean authorities have all along resorted to a double-dealing tactics in their dialogue with us since they were compelled to join in the negotiations between the north and the south.

After agreeing to the three principles of national reunification and signing the north-south joint statement, sitting face to face with us, Li Hu Rak turned his back and acted in contravention of the principles agreed upon between the two sides. He has invariably sought confrontation, competition and division, not unity and collaboration between the north and the south and reunification.

In the dialogue with us Li Hu Rak flatly turned down all the reasonable and realistic proposals of ours for putting into a more concrete form the agreed points of the joint statement.

While talking about "peace" and "peaceful reunification", he refused to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south. While clamouring about "full opening of society" only in words, he avoided practical steps for realizing multiform collaboration and interchange between the north and the south. While stressing the "desire of the people" he obstinately opposed the proposal to let representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of various strata participate in the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

What the south Korean authorities seek is, in the final analysis, to deceive the people with the veil of "north-south dialogue" and create "two Koreas" by freezing national split.

Added proof of this is furnished by all the criminal moves in which they have been engaged behind the curtain of the dialogue.

In wanton violation of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the south Korean authorities have stepped up the "anti-communist" fascist policy with greater frenzy than ever before, persistently relying upon outside forces and pursuing the policy of war.

With a wholesale mobilization of all the suppressive means, they are directing the spearhead of suppression particularly against the patriotic forces struggling for the peaceful reunification of the country in south Korea.

Even after the start of the dialogue between the north and the south, they murdered former "national assemblyman" Kim Gyu Nam and Dr. and Prof. Pak Dae In and many other patriots who fought for the democratization of the south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Brandishing the "anti-communist law," they arrest workers and peasants who speak of the reality of the northern half of the Republic as it is and put to torture the fishermen who returned from north Korea where they had been after meeting with distress in the sea and impose penalties upon the students and intellectuals who express their views on the north-south dialogue.

They even put on trial on charges of violation of the "national security law" clergyman Pak Hyong Gyu and preacher Kwon Ho Gyong and 13 others who opposed fascism and demanded democratic freedom and are harshly suppressing Christians and Buddhists and other religious men simply because they refuse to observe the fascist order.

These fascist elements arrested and imprisoned Yun Pil Yong, the former "Chief of the Seoul Garrison Command," and scores of other officers for the reason that they refused to fall into line with them in their criminal moves for national split and long-term office and recently launched a purge campaign within the so-called "CIC Command," punishing officers and men en masse.

Such atrocious fascist repression of the patriotic forces and people of south Korea calling for democracy and peaceful reunification totally contravenes the spirit of the north-south joint statement and is an intolerable perfidious act against our nation aspiring after the peaceful reunification of the country and against us, the other party in the dialogue.

The south Korean authorities, who had put down the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and persistently sought the perpetuation of the national split, went the length of publishing the so-called "special statement" on June 23 to openly announce their "two Koreas" line.

By so doing they completely overruled the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides and revealed their treacherous nature in all nakedness.

We cannot but direct due attention to the fact that at a time when the north-south dialogue was brought to a deadlock and the "two Koreas" plot

was announced as a "policy" by the south Korean authorities, agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" bossed by Li Hu Rak abducted Kim Dae Jung to challenge the desire of the whole nation for the reunification of the country.

This case of dastardly abduction fully disclosed the true colours of Li Hu Rak, "Director of the Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea, with whom we have held talks.

This man who kidnapped a person in exile even from a foreign country, not content with hunting people in south Korea, is the hangman of democracy, obstructor of peaceful reunification and inveterate betrayer who has discarded even human conscience.

To sit at one table with this man today means compromising with his anti-popular and anti-national acts and belying the expectations of the whole nation for the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The North-South Co-ordination Commission has the great and weighty mission to discuss and settle the question of reunification, the great cause of the nation.

There is no seat in this sacred joint body of the nation for such rascals as Li Hu Rak to take as ever and we who assume heavy responsibility for the people and the nation cannot discuss with hooligans about the great affairs of the state.

Proceeding from our consistent stand of being true to the mission of the Co-ordination Commission, I solemnly state internally and externally that Li Hu Rak and other hooligans of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea must no longer be allowed to participate in the dialogue.

As there are still many differences in view and many problems to be settled between the north and the south, we consider it necessary to continue with the talks in the future, too, and appeal to the south Korean authorities, political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata to join in the strivings of both sides for this.

If the north and the south are to have a true dialogue for reunification, the present North-South Co-ordination Commission should be formed trustworthily and reinforced in conformity with its object and function. We propose that such rascals as Li Hu Rak be removed from the North-South Co-ordination Commission and they be replaced by those who have national conscience, keep faith between the two sides, oppose the freezing of the national split and truly aspire after peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peaceful reunification, they should respect the principles of the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides, retract the "two Koreas" line, stop suppressing those who fight for the reunification of the country, ensure the democratic freedom of the people—the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration—and the freedom of the activities of the political parties and organizations and release Kim Dae Jung and arrested and imprisoned patriots.

The North-South Co-ordination Commission should reflect the will of the whole nation and, to this end, it should be participated in not only by the authorities but by representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in north and south Korea.

Only then will the dialogue between the north and the south proceed smoothly on the basis of great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be successfully promoted.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will show all sincerity and exert every effort possible to promote the cause of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, and successfully advance the dialogue between the north and the south.

I express the belief that the south Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations and people of all strata will positively respond to our patriotic appeal for overcoming the present difficulties lying in the way of reunification and accelerating peaceful reunification of the country.

KIM YONG JU

Co-Chairman
North-South Co-ordination Commission

Pyongyang, August 28, 1973

Principles of Economic Activities Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the original thought and theory on the Socialist Constitution and charted the most excellent Socialist Constitution, their embodiment.

He made a new clarification of the provisions of the Socialist Constitution and stipulated the principles of political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society in our Socialist Constitution.

Chapter II of our Socialist Constitution defines comprehensively the principles governing the economic activities in socialist society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fixes legally the achievements attained by our people in the building of an independent national economy and clarifies the principles governing our socio-economic life." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 37.)

The economy constitutes a main field of social life under socialism as politics and culture. The stipulation of principles of the economic activity in the Socialist Constitution is of great importance in building and managing an economy and leading the toiling people to live a socio-economic life properly to suit the nature of the socialist system.

Article 18 and other articles of our Constitution clarify the economic base of our state.

Article 18 says: "In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and cooperative organizations."

The fundamental question in defining the economic base of the state is the ownership of the means of production.

In our country the socialist ownership of the means of production established an undivided sway with the socialist transformation of the relations of production. The socialist ownership of the means of production in our country consists of state and cooperative ownership.

The constitutional stipulation that in our Republic the means of production are owned by the state and cooperative organizations, legally fixes the socialist production relations which hold an undivided sway in town and country. This is a legal confirmation of the economic base of our state and the great socio-economic change in our country.

The new constitutional provision that our state is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production prescribes by law that all the economic activities of our state and the socio-economic life of the working people are thoroughly based on the socialist principles and that our economy steadily develops at a very high rate. The ever-growing economic power of our Republic is firmly guaranteed by such economic base of our state, that is, by the excellent socialist relations of production and the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Our Socialist Constitution gives a clear definition of the character of labour, the principles governing the working life of the toiling people and the socialist principle of distribution in our society.

As the leader taught, labour is one of those things vital to socio-economic life in socialist society. Therefore, the principles of the economic activity in socialist society must give a full clarification of labour.

In exploiter society labour is regarded as mean and painful because the toiling people work under the harsh exploitation and oppression by landlords and capitalists. But in our society freed from exploitation of man by man once and for all, the character of labour has radically changed and labour is joyful and worthwhile.

Our Socialist Constitution defines the importance of the creative labour of the toiling masses in the building of socialism and communism and makes it clear that all our working people take part in labour and work for the country and the people and for their own benefit, displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity. This stipulation shows that it is a solemn duty and the greatest honour of the working people in socialist society to love labour and faithfully participate in the communal labour for the collective and society. It inspires powerfully all the working people to fruitful labour for the building of socialism-communism.

Our Socialist Constitution clarifies the principles of working life — the eight-hour working day and the full use of the working hours through the proper organization of labour and the strengthening of labour discipline and the prohibition of the labour of children who are under 16. It also defines the socialist principle of distribution.

The principle of distribution of material wealth of society holds an important place in the working system of the state.

Our Socialist Constitution stipulates that the fruits of labour in our Republic are used entirely for the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the working people. This stipulation concentrically mirrors the real popular character of our state, which is fully responsible for and guarantees the material and cultural life of the working people, and the essential superiority of our socialist system.

Proceeding from the characteristics of socialist society, a transitional society, our Socialist Constitution defines that the state correctly applies the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, while constantly raising the politico-ideological consciousness of the working people.

In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such a level as to conduct distribution according to the demands, the survivals of obsolete ideologies remain in the minds of the people and labour has not become the primary necessity of life as in communist society. This makes it inevitable to apply the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done. Therefore, the socialist state should direct the working people to take distribution according to the socialist principle, while intensifying, in conformity with its instinct, the ideological revolution to raise their politico-ideological consciousness.

Our Socialist Constitution defines the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural standards as the supreme principle of the state activity and prescribes that our state applies the socialist principle of distribution. These provisions are of great importance in making all the toiling people work hard, displaying all their creative initiative and conscious enthusiasm, for the country's prosperity and development and the welfare of the people and for their own happiness with a right attitude towards the communal labour.

The socialist form of economic management and the principle of state guidance of the economy in our country take a special place in the principles of economic activities provided for in our Socialist Constitution.

The leader taught that after the establishment of the socialist system it is of great importance for giving full scope to its superiority and building successfully socialism and communism constantly to improve the guidance and management of the national economy, and established the most excellent socialist system of economic management.

Our Socialist Constitution clearly defines the principles of management and guidance of the socialist economy: it stipulates that the state directs and manages the nation's economy through the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance instituted by the leader and implements the policy of unified and detailed planning.

The Taean work system under which the economy is managed and operated scientifically and rationally on the collective strength of the producer masses and the new system of agricultural guidance under which agriculture is directed by industrial methods, are the best socialist forms of economic management which fully accord with the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism and the specific conditions of our country. Unified and detailed planning is the socialist system and method of planning, which make it possible to strengthen the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and ensure a high rate of growth in production and the balanced development of the national economy.

The legalization, in the principles of economic activities, of the socialist system of economic management and the principle of state guidance of the economy completely applied in our country is of special importance.

The establishment and perfection of a new socialist system of economic management is a very complex and difficult revolutionary task of radically renovating the old work system and method rooted deep in the old traditions and orders formed over a long historical period. The important guarantee for successful socialist economic construction lies in directing and managing the economy in keeping with the demands of the new socialist system of economic management whose correctness and vitality have been confirmed by practical life.

The constitutional stipulation of the new socialist form of economic management and the principle of economic guidance is a very important legal measure which makes it possible to completely overcome all kinds of deviations in economic direction and management and to build and operate a socialist economy in line with the nature of the socialist system and the requirement of the socialist economic laws. When the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance are introduced and the policy of unified and detailed planning is implemented, the demand of the mass line in economic management is fully met, the socialist economic system is further consolidated and developed and the development of the nation's productive forces is powerfully promoted.

Our Socialist Constitution also clearly defines that the state intensifies the struggle for increas-

ed production and economy and exercises strict financial control, abolishes taxation and supervises and develops foreign trade.

Our Socialist Constitution sets forth the cardinal economic tasks for the complete victory of socialism.

It points to the great role of the foundations of the powerful independent national economy built up in our Republic in the country's prosperity and development and the improvement of the people's life, proudly proclaims that in our Republic the historical task of industrialization has been splendidly completed and codifies the lofty tasks to further strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour for ever.

Under the inspiring guidance of the leader the task of socialist industrialization has been accomplished successfully in our country. The leader taught that the cardinal tasks in economic construction after socialist industrialization are to further strengthen the material and technological foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour by consolidating and developing the successes in industrialization and carrying the technical revolution to a new higher stage.

Our Socialist Constitution makes it clear that the state accelerates the technical revolution to eliminate the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, emancipate the working people from arduous labour and gradually narrow the difference between physical and mental labour. This provision shows our people, freed from exploitation and oppression, the way to live a more independent and creative life. It fully satisfies the requirement of the *Juche* idea that primary importance should be attached to people in all matters and everything must be made to serve them.

In particular, our Socialist Constitution sets forth the programme tasks for gradually turning cooperative property into all-people property and eliminating the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants and clarifies the ways to implement them.

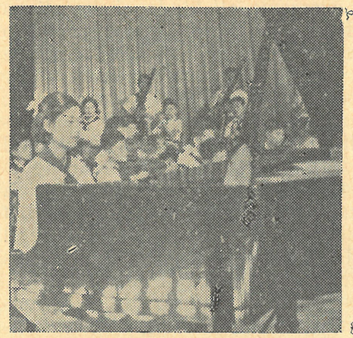
As taught by the leader, the final solution of the rural question is one of the vital tasks confronting the state of proletarian dictatorship after the victory of the socialist system; it is one of the essential conditions for the complete victory of socialism. In order to bring about the final solution of the rural question, it is necessary to gradually turn cooperative property into all-people property and obliterate the difference between town and country and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants.

Our Socialist Constitution advances the central tasks for the solution of the rural question and ways for their fulfilment, such as increasing the role of the county, strengthening the guidance and assistance of the state to the countryside and undertaking the building of production facilities of the cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside at the state expense. It thus shows the bright path to the splendid realization of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the brilliant work written by the leader.

As seen above, our Socialist Constitution not only legally fixes the already-attained achievements but also clarifies the tasks, ways and goals of the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and carve out the future of revolution and firmly guarantees by law the victory of that struggle. This clearly shows that our Socialist Constitution is the most revolutionary one serving the revolution and construction practically and plays a great mobilizing role.

All the principles of economic activity in socialist society stipulated in our Socialist Constitution are a legal standard which should be strictly observed by the socialist state in all its economic activities and by the working people in their socio-economic life and a programmatic guide which we must turn to in carrying on socialist economic construction in line with the class demands of the working class.

Choe Chil Nam



FRONT COVER: Future fine musicians

Photo by Son Ho Gap

Revolutionary, Popular Juche Operas in the Style of "The Sea of Blood"

Due to the outstanding literary and art thought of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance, our revolutionary, popular *Juche* opera art is now in its prime.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the principles and methods in the creation of new-type revolutionary operas in the style of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood," which are national in form and socialist in content, and has led correctly our writers and artists to produce such works.

Enjoying the leader's careful guidance and profound solicitude, they have striven to put into practice the principles in the creation of revolutionary operas elucidated by the leader; they have turned out the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title, which marked a great turn in the development of opera art, and, in a year or more following that opera's creation, produced in succession such revolutionary operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" as "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic of the same title, "Tell 0 Forest" and "A True Daughter of the Party."

For their high ideological and artistic value these revolutionary masterpieces have become the brilliant paragon of our truly revolutionary, popular opera art of socialist realism.

Themes — Cardinal Problems of the Time

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood," like other revolutionary literary and art works, are completely revolutionary in content and cater to the ideological and aesthetic requirements of our people living in a revolutionary age.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All works of literature and art should, after all, serve to teach our people of today how to live, work and struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 584.)

The revolutionary nature of literary and artistic works is determined by their ideological content. The same is true with operas. Therefore, if an opera is to be a truly revolutionary and popular art, its content should, first of all, be thoroughly revolutionary.

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" upset the conventional viewpoint that opera can neither vividly depict revolutionary contents and actual life nor give a profound and comprehensive portrayal of the socio-political problems of practical importance in the life and struggle of the revolutionary people in our age.

We find such example in the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood."

This opera depicts profoundly an ordinary Korean woman. She lives in misery, feeling the sorrow of a stateless nation, under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. But her bitter experience of life compels her to take the road of revolution at last. She wages a resolute revolutionary struggle in accordance with the *Juche* line of the Korean revolution put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Through the course of her growth this opera shows that revolution is arduous yet most glorious and that whoever is equipped with revolutionary world outlook can make revolution.

Indeed, this work offers profound artistic clarification of the truth of revolution, truth of life, that where there is oppression, resistance is bound to take place and that in order to liberate themselves, the oppressed people must fight in arms.

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" treat the cardinal problems raised by the revolutionary age, the era of struggle, as their ideological content and theme and deal with them in depth in close connection with the formation and development of the revolutionary world outlook of the heroes or heroines. They thus serve as a powerful ideological weapon arousing the masses of working people to the revolutionary struggle.

Popular Music Form

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" are completely popular and national in form. Their form fits their new revolutionary content.

Their songs are all stanzaed songs. This form of music plays a very big role in making the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" have the national peculiarity and popularity.

Stanzaed song is the basic form of the popular music which our toiling people have long been fond of and a most refined form of popular music.

As the music of the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" is based on such song, it can present the feelings of our people simply and truthfully without any embellishment and exaggeration and express the characters and spiritual world of the heroes and heroines most tersely and pregnantly.

Thousand-year-old tree,
When have you ever seen such love —
Giving one's blood to a revolutionary comrade-in-arms?
The forest bends in respect of the nurse,
Devoted to the leader.
The Big Dipper illuminates the sky,
A fog steals through the forest.
Recover quickly, dear revolutionary comrade-in-arms,
And return to the sacred war.

This is the "Song of Transfusing Blood," a stanzaed chorus sung when a young nurse of the Korean People's Army, the heroine of the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," transfuses her blood into a patient in a critical con-

The epilogue of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood." Photo shows guerillas and folk dancing to a revolutionary song, overjoyed with the liberation of the walled town

dition to save his life, in the course of taking heavily-wounded soldiers to a hospital over steep mountains in the enemy-occupied area during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The faint and clear melody of this song impressing the audience as if the nurse's hot blood of lofty comradeship-in-arms flowed into their hearts, in perfect harmony with fine and soft orchestral music, brings them into a lofty spiritual world. This song describes profoundly and vividly the noble spirit of the nurse, the heroine of the opera, who is sentimental yet warm-hearted and devotes her all to revolutionary comrades-in-arms and finds her boundless happiness in doing so.

The stanzaed songs are of great significance in making the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" a revolutionary and popular opera of a new type. They are totally different from the professionalized and technicalized songs of the conventional operas, which have nothing to do with the popular songs and from the amorphous dialogic songs.

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" also applies *Pangchang*, one of our traditional music forms, and extended the scope of its application remarkably. *Pangchang* in revolutionary operas greatly helps to give a profound yet delicate delineation of the inner world of the characters from new yet various angles; it is different from that in the old operas whose principal mission was an objective explanation of the dramatic situation and process.

Such an example is to be found in *Pangchang* "Mother's Reading Song" sung when mother, the heroine, is learning Korean alphabet from her young son, in the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood":

Mother's voice echoes through the dark sky;
Sleepless night lit by a flood of stars,
Nourishing the bud of a Red idea,
She pictures a joyful new world.
O, the mother who has known such a bitter life
Learns one letter then another this night.

Pangchang, whose melody is faint, lyric and full of the warm affection between mother and child, gives a vivid picture of them learning and teaching letters and shows their spiritual world. It also enables them to act freely without singing, thus ensuring realistic acting and developing the story smoothly.

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" also represent great successes in creating entirely new musical dramaturgy; stanzaed songs are repeated at important dramatic moments to develop the sentiments of the characters; stanzaed solos, choruses, *Pangchang* and orchestral music are organically combined to bring the personality of the characters into bolder relief and orchestral music effectively serves the comprehensive presentation of the life in the operas and promotes dramatic development of the play.

Charming Dancing and Graphic Stage Design

The operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" give full scope to the property of opera as an integrated art; such means of presentation as acting, dancing and stage setting are organically harmonized with music and subordinated to the logic of the life in the opera and the demand of the story's development and play their respective role to the full.

In these operas the realistic yet simple acting of the characters, combined with music and short speeches, deeply move the audience.

Dancing not only makes these operas colourful and elegant but also plays an important role in delineating the character of the heroes and heroines and their ideological and spiritual world more vividly.

To take the dancing in the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" for example.

Mother, the heroine, is arrested by the enemy in the course of the revolutionay struggle. In the lockup she dreams a dream. Dancers appear and execute graceful dance with azaleas in hands. The dance is fully expressive of the feeling of the mother longing for her beloved son in the revolutionary struggle and thirsting for the restoration of the homeland, which neither songs nor speeches can describe. The ensemble dance performed by the guerillas and folk in the epilogue of the opera gives a visual, plastic and vivid expression of their delight in the liberation of the walled town through a struggle and their firm confidence in victory of the revolution.

The stage design of the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" is also realistic and constitutes an important factor granting national peculiarity and popularity to the works.

The wide and deep plastic composition of the stage, a perfect combination of the scenery and sets drawn according to the canons of the clear and terse Korean painting, lighting and other stage effects; the original, moving picture-like varying backdrops effected by stereopticon; and the natural yet fast scene changes accomplished by employing the moving scenic plugs—all these make the stage design of the new operas radically distinct from the motionless, formative stage design in the conventional operas and offer lifelike pictures by means of cubic delineation. Thus, the stage design of the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" impresses the audience as if they saw the heroes and heroines in reality.

Such an instance is found in the stage design showing the heroine of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" travelling 700 *ri* (Ten *ri* equals four kilometres.) to meet her elder brother arrested by Japanese imperialist police rascals.

Backdrops change to represent valleys, vast plains, ferry, rivers, hills and then strange villages and towns. These delineate vividly the heroine making a hard and lonely but hopeful and expectant journey, thinking of her beloved brother.

As seen above, the operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" demonstrate irrefutably the great vitality of the outstanding literary and art thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; they supply a brilliant model for our opera art in the period of socialist-communist construction.

Indeed, their creation has ridded our operas of all sorts of outdated formulas and thus ushered in the best days of a really revolutionary, popular, socialistic new opera art in the annals of our operas. It marks a milestone which paved a highroad to the development of the opera art of socialist realism.

Li Yong Son

A scene from "The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san," a revolutionary opera in the style of "The Sea of Blood"

Class Education—Fundamental of Communist Education

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, propounded the original idea that class education is fundamental to communist education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is fundamental to communist education is class education. There can be no communist doctrine apart from the revolutionary doctrine of the working class, nor can there be communist education apart from class education. The class consciousness of the working class forms the kernel of communist ideology. Therefore, only when the working people are firmly armed with proletarian class consciousness can they be transformed into real Communists." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 460.)

Class education is a work of ideological education to arm people with the working-class ideology. Its object is to educate the working people to have a firm working-class position and revolutionary outlook and transform them into real Communists who bitterly hate the class enemies and fight them uncompromisingly and who battle through thick and thin to overthrow the old system of exploitation and the reactionary classes and complete the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The working-class consciousness forms the kernel of communist ideology. Communist ideology is, in essence, the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

The working class is the most advanced revclutionary class which has the mission to overturn the obsolete exploiting system based on the private ownership of means of production and build a socialist-communist society, the highest ideal of mankind. The socialist-communist society, which the working class aspires after, is a society where there are neither exploitation and oppression nor class distinctions and where people all live happily in good harmony, helping and leading each other forward. Communist ideology is a revolutionary ideology reflecting such requirements and interests of the working class. Therefore, there can be no communist ideology apart from the working-class consciousness, nor can there be communist education apart from class education.

Why must class education be fundamental to communist education? This is explained by the aim of communist education. The purpose of communist education is to train the working people into staunch Communists who fight devotedly to complete the cause of socialism and communism from a firm working-class position. To do so, it is important to strengthen the education of the working people in collectivism, foster communist attitude towards work and arm them with the spirit of socialist patriotism, while equipping them firmly with the working-class consciousness. These contents of communist education—collectivism, communist attitude towards labour and socialist patriotism—have their own specific features. But they are all based on the working-class consciousness.

The working-class consciousness is the fundamental idea underlying communist education. Only when stress is put on class education, therefore, can other tasks of communist education be successfully tackled. Without equipping the working people with the working-class consciousness through ideological education is it impossible to transform them into men of a new communist type and build socialism and communism.

The original thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, that class education is fundamental to communist education, reflects clearly the objective demand of our times.

In the international arena a fierce class struggle is going on today between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, between socialism and imperialism.

Unless the working people are firmly armed with the working-class consciousness, therefore, the national and world revolutions cannot be developed on a sound basis.

In our country today, a struggle against imperialists, the U.S. imperialist aggressors in particular, and a class battle against the internal and external enemies are going on intensively.

Employing double-dealing tactics according to the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea are feverishly instigating south Korea's bellicose elements to unleash a new war against the northern half of the Republic, while more openly trying to create "two Koreas" and intensifying reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration as never before.

The revived Japanese militarists are stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea.

Our country is divided and we are building socialism face to face with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction. It, therefore, represents a matter of vital importance to the destiny of our revolution to arm firmly the working people with the working-class consciousness.

The original thought of the leader that class education is fundamental to communist education also reflects correctly the law-governed requirement of the building of socialism and communism.

Even after socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, there still remain survivals of outworn ideologies in the minds of people and the imperialists' subversions and sabotages and their ideological and cultural infiltration continue. In particular, the target of revolution does not change, but the new generation, who neither have suffered exploitation and oppression nor weathered storms and ordeals of revolution, emerge as masters of their country and society. This urgently calls for training the working people and the new generation into Communists armed firmly with the working-class consciousness.

All this proves the correctness of the leader's original thought that class education is fundamental to communist education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a full elucidation of the contents of class education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should imbue all the working people with a working-class outlook so that they will learn to hate the class enemies and fight relentlessly against imperialism and the system of exploitation." (Ibid., p. 460.)

Fostering of hatred for all reactionaries and class enemies takes a very important place in imbuing the working people with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

A working-class outlook, revolutionary world outlook, forms when people hate the enemy. Only when people hate the class enemies, they can have a revolutionary resolve to overthrow the obsolete system of exploitation and devote themselves to the revolutionary struggle for building a new society where there are no exploitation and oppression and people all live well.

U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are the most dangerous aggressive forces who stand directly opposed to us and the main objects of our struggle. Therefore, it is of special importance to intensify the working people's hatred and animosity against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and prepare them ideologically to fight relentlessly against the enemies.

Our Party strives to arm firmly the working people with the spirit of hating imperialism, landlords and capitalists and all other reactionaries and class enemies and of fighting resolutely against them in order to train them into genuine Communists possessed of the revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Another very important thing in class education is to bring home to the soldiers and working people the corruptness of the capitalist system and the superiority of the socialist system." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 481.)

In giving the working people and the new generation in particular an understanding of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist, our Party acquaints them with the truth that socialism, the new, inevitably wins and imperialism, the old and corrupt, falls, so that they may fight vigorously for the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, firmly convinced of the justness and victory of our revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Another important thing in class education is to firmly arm the soldiers and working people

with the ideas of socialist patriotism." (Ibid., p. 489.)

Love of one's own class and people and the love of one's socialist system and socialist fatherland and one's organization and collective is one of the loftiest characteristics inherent to the working class. Therefore, it is important in class education to bring home to the working people the nature and advantages of the socialist system and equip them firmly with the spirit of socialist patriotism. Our Party strives fully to convince the working people of the revolutionary essence of the power of proletarian dictatorship, the true superiority of the socialist system and the might of our independent national economy, so that they may have pride and honour of living in their socialist country and supremely treasure the socialist gains won by our people at the cost of their sweat and blood and work harder for their consolidation and development. Particularly, it patiently educates the working people to become thrifty masters of the country and give full play to their wisdom and talent for the building of a rich and strong socialist country, conscious that they are masters of the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...It is important to cultivate faith and optimism regarding the prospects of the revolution in the minds of the Party members. Without firm faith in the final victory of our cause and without optimism regarding the future of the revolution, under any and all circumstances, it would be impossible to overcome the difficulties one inevitably encounters in the course of the revolutionary struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, pp. 602-3.)

Firm confidence in the victory of revolution and love for the future are based on the revolutionary world outlook of the working class: they are one of essential features of Communists.

Communists are vanguard fighters of the working class who battle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Deeply convinced that imperialism inevitably falls and socialism wins according to the laws of social development, they fight with all devotion for the future of communism, braving the suppression and atrocious torture by the imperialist hangmen and class enemies.

In order to train our working people to be true Communists boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class, our Party gives them class education so that they may be deeply convinced of the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism and communism and of the justness of their cause and have revolutionary optimism.

The leader's original policy of class education has been successfully implemented in our country. As a result, the iron unity, political and ideological, of all the people has been attained with the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole centre and the whole society has become a big Red family whose members are moving ahead, helping and leading each other forward on the principle—"One for all and all for one!"

The working people's high class consciousness and the monolithic unity of all the people around the leader have enabled us to smash decisively the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are making frantic efforts to unleash a new war, and to keep up a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

All these achievements made by our people show clearly the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise leadership and the correctness of his original idea and theory regarding class education and their great vitality.

Chi Gyong Ho

A Visit to Construction Site for Rural Town

Recently I visited a construction site for the Kojan farming town in the heart of the Namuri Plain in Chaeryong.

This new town was rising on the Kojan hill affording a fine view of a great stretch of the fertile plain. Its completion will radically change the face of the plain.

On a sunny hill two or three-storied white-tiled houses stood in rows and new buildings were going up competing in their height over which bunting of five colours were fluttering in the wind. Cranes were lifting up pre-fabricated concrete blocks swinging their arms, trucks carrying in cement and stone.

The construction site was seething with the revolutionary mettle and ardor of builders.

At the construction office I met chief engineer Comrade Kim Yong Bok.

He was of strong build and quite cheerful. He spread the blueprint of the Kojan farming town before me and began:

"This work is worth our while. This is the largest housing project in the countryside that we have ever conducted...."

According to him, the respected and beloved leader visited the plain many times with a fatherly affection, acquainted himself with how the agricultural working people there worked and fared, and instructed to erect the Kojan town for more than 3,000 households of peasants of the eight co-op farms who live in 76 natural villages in the plain.

I found in the blueprint a large farm-machine repair shop, an agricultural science institute, production facilities, schools of various levels, a theatre, a cinema house, a square and parks and other educational, cultural and public health establishments, blocks of dwellings with central heating and service pipes, pavements, bus stops, etc. Indeed, it was a beautiful, modern town in every respect.

The project was on the leader's far-reaching plan to bridge the gulf between town and country and make our socialist countryside better for habitation and more modern. From it I once again felt his profound love and care for our agricultural working people.

In the pre-liberation days our peasants suffered double or treble exploitation and oppression, subhuman treatment and humiliation at the hands of the Japanese imperialists and landlords and lived in ramshackle cottages, going hungry in rags.

After the country's liberation the leader distributed land among them free of charge and co-operativized agriculture so as to enable them to live a happy life as we see today. Now he is striving to translate into reality his grand plan to turn ours into a socialist modern countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Rural housing construction should be continued vigorously so that all the peasants can live in attractive, cozy and practical modern homes."

The district construction brigade built a number of comfortable farm houses on the Kojan hill for two years after its birth.

Whenever the builders see farmers move into new houses, they feel the worth of their creative labour and confirm their resolution to do their best to put into practice the grand plan of the leader.

On the construction site the chief engineer said that in accordance with the programme tasks set forth by the leader in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the builders would erect one- or multi-storied houses for 600 households in quarter No. 3 and a number of public buildings this year.

In quarter No. 2 I saw constructors building walls of blocks and assembling floors simultaneously.

The chief engineer introduced the builders to me.

"These are members of the second platoon. They initiated an 'each-builds-six flats drive' and have already completed houses for 70 families in the first quarter of this year. They always lead the van."

Innovations are also wrought by the repair and maintenance platoon and the transportation platoon, said the chief engineer.

The repair and maintenance platoon resolved to raise the level of mechanized assembling operation by ten per cent and manufactured two cranes, three air hammers and crushers of clay mixed with soft stones; the transportation platoon was bringing in building materials in the spirit of carrying ammunitions to the combatants on the front. The whole construction site was bubbling over with innovations.

The constructors were rushing their work, picturing in their mind a new farming town where farmers, like urbanites, would lead a cultural life televiewing in dwelling houses with service pipes and central heating and buses would carry them to their farms by pavements, planes would spray agricultural chemicals and machines do arduous work, and peasants enjoy their rest in recreation grounds, parks, theatre or cinema house.

The new farming town rising in the Namuri Plain in Chaeryong is an offspring of the leader's paternal love for our peasants, which is higher than mountains and deeper than oceans.

The chief engineer asked me to come again on the day when people would have a grand celebration in honour of the completion of this new town on the hill on which a statue of the leader would soar.

Bidding farewell to him, I was convinced that this new rural town would be a socialist paradise on earth.

Kim Song Mun

Socialist Transformation of Private Trade and Industry in Our Country (1)

Private trade and industry in our country comprised handicraft and capitalist trade and industry.

Handicraft differs from capitalist trade and industry in economic form, but both are based on the private ownership of the means of production.

Therefore, it is one of the important tasks in the stage of the socialist revolution to reorganize handicraft and capitalist trade and industry into socialist economy, along with agricultural co-operativization.

This task involves no less difficulty and complexity than agricultural co-operativization, and the methods of carrying it out may vary according to the specific conditions in each country.

Thanks to the original policy and wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the private trade and industry of our country were transformed along socialist lines through co-operativization.

1. Socialist Transformation of Private Handicraft

Our handicraft was quite negligible before liberation.

During their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists destroyed all its traditional handicraft with a view to reducing it to an exclusive market for their commodities. At the time of liberation our handicraft was in an inconsiderable and backward state. It was confined to the manufacture of shoes, knickknacks, earthenware and candy and the repair of trivial household articles.

After liberation the Workers' Party of Korea strove to help the handicraftsmen out of the ruinous situation and improve their livelihood.

Following the Party's policy, our state protected them from the exploitation by entrepreneurs and merchants, loaned them funds on terms favourable to them and provided them with materials for production.

The assistance of the people's government brought about a marked improvement in their position and living standards.

Despite the great efforts exerted by the state, their position could not improve radically because it had been too weak.

Hence, our Party considered that this problem could not be solved satisfactorily as long as there was the fragmented and backward private handicraft economy and decided to start transforming it along socialist lines in the early period of transition.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In 1947, at the beginning of the transitional period, our Party laid down the policy of forming producers' co-operatives of handicraftsmen to reorganize their private economy into a socialist, co-operative one." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 67.)

The private handicraftsmen, like peasants, are the ally of the working class in the revolution. In dealing with their problem, therefore, prudence must be exercised in conformity with the interests of the revolution.

The transformation of handicraft was started earlier than agricultural co-operativization because the conditions of our handicraftsmen were more wretched than those of the peasants.

In those days the private peasant economy grew rapidly as a result of the successful agrarian reform. In contrast, the private handicraftsmen were in such a state that it was hard to maintain and expand their economy unless they pooled their strength.

That is why our Party decided to start the co-operativization of handicraft on an experimental basis and accumulate experience.

The Party made certain that the voluntary principle was strictly observed in co-operativization of handicraft, as in the case with the socialist transformation of agriculture, so that the handicraftsmen themselves might join in the co-operatives of their own accord.

It first organized the co-operatives comprising the impoverished handicraftsmen who had urgently demanded co-operativization and made use of their advantages in getting other handicraftsmen to join them.

Meanwhile, the Party saw that two types of co-operatives were set up in conformity with the political level of the handicraftsmen. One was a lower form of co-operative where the distribution of income was made according to the volume of work done and the amount of funds invested, and the other was a higher one where the distribution was done only according to the quantity of work done, leaving the investment out of account.

This was based on the consideration of the economic situation of the handicraftsmen and their ideological level.

When determining on the two types of co-operatives, the Party took into account the fact that there was little difference among our handicraftsmen in the size of their means of production and the amount of their funds and paid chief attention to their political level.

While observing the voluntary principle, it saw to it that the state gave handicraft intense guidance and assistance. Handicraft, a form of small commodity economy, cannot be led to socialism, like the small peasant economy, unless the Party and state of the working class give it intense guidance and support.

The Party made sure that the state rendered enormous material and financial assistance to the producers' co-operatives formed of the impoverished handicraftsmen, and established a proper system of guidance for them. In early days, they were put under the guidance system for consumers' co-operatives. As they grew in numbers, the Party formed in 1950 their own organization under the name of the Federation of Producers' Co-operatives.

Thus, initial success was achieved and some experience accumulated in the socialist transformation of handicraft before the outbreak of the war.

Our Party continued the co-operativization of handicraft even in the difficult situation of the war (June 1950-July 1953).

After the war the co-operativization of handicraft entered a new stage of development.

This was due to the fact that the handicraft economy was totally destroyed during the war. Our handicraftsmen, who had realized the advantages of the co-operative economy through the practical examples, were keenly aware that the co-operativization alone would improve their conditions.

Our Party lost no time to co-operativize handicraft on a mass scale.

As a result, the socialist transformation of handicraft was successfully carried out in only a few years following the war.

(To Be Continued)

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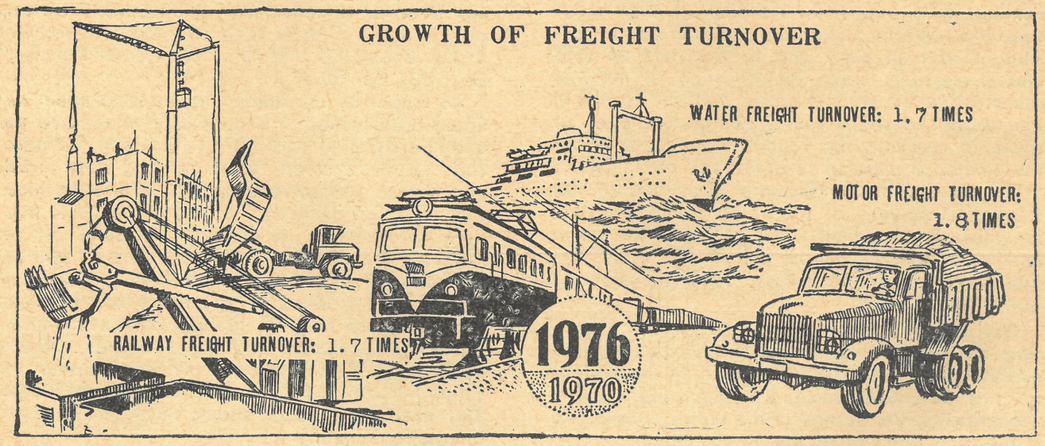

Convocation of Great National Congress —Basic Way to Promoted Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the five-point programme of national reunification in his historic speech made on June 23. This programme enjoys unanimous support and sympathy at home and abroad and immensely encourages our people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In particular, a proposal for convening a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and south is inspiring all the patriotic forces at home with boundless enthusiasm and creative activity for reunification.

Stressing the need of directly enlisting the broad masses of people in the north and south in the reunification work in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."

The proposal for convening the Great National Congress advanced by the leader reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification; it is a positive national-salvation measure and patriotic suggestion which makes it possible to put an early end to the national split and successfully solve the question of national reunification by uniting broad patriotic forces in the north and south and drawing people of all strata in realizing the reunification cause under the banner of national salvation and reunification.

It is one of the fundamental questions for the successful solution of the reunification problem to enlist people of all walks of life in the north and south and collect the will of the whole nation in achieving the independent, peaceful national reunification.

Our country's reunification is a question of putting an end to the territorial division and the national split and establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scale; it is a question having a bearing on the destiny of the entire people and is the vital demand of the whole nation.

Therefore, national reunification is not a work of some party or specified persons but a nationwide work of the patriotic forces of all strata; it can be successfully realized only when the entire people actively participate in it.

It is not one stratum but the whole nation that undergoes misfortunes and sufferings from the split. Therefore, broad sections of people are keenly interested in the reunification. The proposal for convening the Great National Congress is a *Juche*-motivated offer of reunification which fully accords with such features of the national reunification question and the principle of its solution.

Only when the Great National Congress is called and people of all strata participate in its solution, can our country's reunification be realized by our people themselves in conformity with their will and desire. The masters of the national reunification question are the Korean people vitally interested in it, and it is also our people that promote its solution. If the broad masses of people, the masters, are excluded from the solution of the reunification question, outside forces inevitably meddle in it and the reunification question cannot be settled on an all-people, all-nation scale.

Our people have a number of questions to solve for the reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To settle fundamental problems for the country's reunification, it is necessary to have contacts and negotiations on a wider scale and in many fields to discuss a number of specific measures for removing the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, promoting understanding and attaining independent, peaceful reunification." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., pp. 30-31.)

As taught by the leader, in order to attain national reunification it is necessary to remove the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south, deepen understanding and trust, and discuss and solve a number of specific measures through dialogue. For the present, the five-point programme of national reunification set forth by the leader should be realized. Military confrontation must be eliminated, many-sided collaboration and interchange materialized between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, and a north-south Confederation instituted under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. The north and south should also jointly enter international arena.

To this end, broad sections of people and patriotic personages in the north and south should sit at a conference table. By so doing, can they have heart-to-heart talks and find common denominators.

They have different ideologies and ideals but are people of one and the same blood. So, there cannot be any question which they cannot settle through the open-minded talks.

The proposal for convening the Great National Congress advanced by the leader mirrors the urgent demand of the country and the nation and indicates the most clear-cut and concrete way to the solution of the reunification question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that the dialogue between the north and south for national reunification should not be confined to the authorities of the north and south but be held on a nationwide scale." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

To convene the Great National Congress and hold dialogue and negotiation between the north and south on a nationwide scale are the correctest way to firmly guarantee the solution of the reunification question.

The present difficulty in the way of our people to reunification urgently requires the broad patriotic forces in the north and south to firmly unite as one under the banner of national salvation, resolutely frustrate the national-splitting manoeuvres within and without and actively promote the reunification.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are working more openly to freeze the country's division and create "two Koreas."

To "divide and rule" and make people fight each other are the U.S. imperialists' stereotyped method of colonial rule. They pretend to support the north-south negotiation but in actuality prevent it; they say in words that they welcome Korea's peaceful reunification but in deeds make a reckless attempt to perpetuate Korea's division. This is proved by the fact that they are prattling: "There is no change in U.S. commitments" to south Korea and the United States "will strive lest things should go contrary to the main object" in south Korea.

Everyone knows that the "commitments" of the U.S. imperialists are to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and their "main object" means intensified aggression in our country.

In order to attain their "main object" under the signboard of "commitments," today the U.S. imperialists egg south Korea's bellicose elements on to a reckless war policy and military confrontation, aggravating tension in Korea. They are actively bringing the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into south Korea.

To faithfully execute such aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean authorities went the length of formulating the perpetuation of the country's division as their "policy" and "proclaiming" it. This is, indeed, an extremely grave act of invalidating the north-south joint statement signed by themselves, too.

It has become more distinct now why they have so far employed the delaying tactics and double-dealing tactics in the dialogue and turned down our fair proposals, clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue" and "building up strength."

Our position is to pave the way to reunification through dialogue, but the south Korean authorities do not want to settle the reunification question through it. We strive to bring about unity and collaboration through dialogue but they seek to perpetuate the split behind the curtain of "dialogue."

Due to the intentional manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities, the north-south Red Cross talks and the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission are now making no progress the way they should.

A number of successes attained through dialogues — the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the formation and operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission as a joint organization for executing the principles and a principled agreement on conducting many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and south — are the precious fruits of our consistent, sincere efforts.

The convocation of the Great National Congress will bring about a signal progress in the solution of the reunification question on the basis of already-made achievements.

Indeed, the call of the Great National Congress representing all the patriotic forces in the north and south is the real way to break the present deadlock and practically promote the reunification.

We have excellent experience that in 1948 representatives of patriotic political parties and social organizations in the north and south, irrespective of ideas and ideals, religious beliefs and property status, held a conference in Pyongyang, the capital of the Republic, to discuss the methods to tide over the national crisis and take national-salvation measures, and took joint action in the struggle for the country and the nation.

If one takes the patriotic stand, there is no condition not to convene the Great National Congress and not to have extensive negotiation and dialogue, and there is no reason not to attain a great national unity.

Koreans, Communists or nationalists and north or south Koreans, should sit at a conference table for earnest talks, and thus avert the danger of split and accelerate the reunification by a united strength.

At this critical juncture when the nation stands at the crossroads of reunification or split, it is an urgent task confronting the whole nation to take national-salvation measures.

Chi Ryong Sik

"The Immortal Art Representing the Present and Future"

— WORLD PEOPLE HIGHLY PRAISE OUR SOCIALIST ARTS —

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Because of their popular and revolutionary character our literature and art are in full bloom, enjoying the boundless love of the people." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 32.)

For their high ideological and artistic value, our films, revolutionary operas as well as music and dance pieces of the Mansudae and other art troupes enjoy the boundless love of our people and the enthusiastic praise of nations of different languages, colours and customs and people of all walks of life in Asia, Atrica, Latin America and the rest of the world.

Here we introduce some of what world people said on our socialist national arts in brilliant bloom.

"The Miracle of Korean Art Is a Historical Fact Created by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung"

After seeing our films and revolutionary operas and performances of our art troupes, people all express the deepest reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who created the *Juche* idea and the *Juche*-oriented literary and art theory based on it and has splendidly translated them into reality to bring about the brilliant efflorescence and development of our literature and arts.

The Mansudae Art Troupe visited England and Italy from mid-March to early April 1973 to give performance and produced a great sensation there.

A London city official said:

"It is the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung that has brought the art of Korea into beautiful blossom.

"I have learned clearly the source of the inexhaustible strength and talents of the Korean artists who produced so fine works."

Arbarto, an Italian critic in Genoa, had this to say:

"The sound development in all fields, political, economic, cultural and educational, depends, after all, on the guiding idea and theory. The art of Korea is the most progressive art representing the present and future. This owes to the *Juche* idea, the guiding idea of social revolution, which hastens the future of mankind.

"Long live the great *Juche* idea which produced the most revolutionary and beautiful socialist art!"

Stage director of a drama theatre in London said:

"It is the great, brilliant and most versatile teacher without equal in world history who guides literature and art of Korea. I clearly saw this from the performance.

"I express my heartfelt respect for President Kim Il Sung."

The curator of the People's Hall in London remarked:

"The miracle of Korean art is a historical fact created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is the truth. This is a victory of the *Juche* idea created by him."

Alber, a worker in Bologna, Italy, noted:

"If one does not know the *Juche* idea of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, he cannot say he lives in the 20th century. Without knowing the art of Korea one has no right to talk about a genuine art.

"The name of Marshal Kim Il Sung will shine forever like the sun and the *Juche* art will sparkle like a star in its rays."

Performances given by our artists in various countries in Europe demonstrated the great vitality of our *Juche* arts

Italian working people warmly welcome our Mansudae Art Troupe, shouting at the top of their voice: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

"Summit Film of Entirely New Type"

Feature film "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title, which won the special prize and medal at the 18th International Film Festival held in Czechoslovakia last year, produced the greatest sensation among the foreign audience.

Surokob, Lenin Prize laureate and Soviet critic, said:

"I was deeply moved by 'The Flower Girl.' It is really a film for the people and the model of socialist realistic works."

A woman journalist of Finland pointed out:

"I have a long career as a journalist in Finland. But I have never seen such a fine film as Korea's. 'The Flower Girl' which shook world filmdom is the summit film of an entirely new type not to be found in Western Europe."

The chief of the Oslo Film Bureau, Norway, said:

" 'The Flower Girl' wrought a miracle in the history of film show. No films have ever been applauded so loudly by the Norwegians as 'The Flower Girl.' Tonight, the audience were all moved to tears at the film. The acting of the heroine and other actors is realistic and deeply impresses spectators. Its music and technique are very fine. The film is much more excellent than Norwegian films. It is, indeed, a top-class film."

Feature film "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" based on the immortal classic of the same title touches world people to the heart.

Chairman of the Norwegian Film Council said:

"I was deeply impressed by 'The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member.' Its rich ideological content inspires people to struggle, giving them hope and courage.

"The film is flawless both in ideological and artistic aspects, so it completely gripped the hearts of Norwegians."

B. Bekbedesen in Copenhagen, Denmark, stated:

"I was greatly moved by the film 'The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member.' This is an excellent film which made me know the profound system of film for the first time both in ideological content and in artistic value."

"The Start of Truly Revolutionary and Popular Operas"

The revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic "The Sea of Blood," the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title and other fine revolutionary operas caused an enormous sensation throughout the world. The world revolutionary people praise them as a "paragon and model of opera in the present age."

A Tunisian youth in Algeria said:

"The revolutionary opera 'The Sea of Blood' will exert a tremendous revolutionary influence

on the world people. The fighting people must see it. It will greatly contribute to awakening the people still in darkness, ridding the globe of exploitation and oppression, maltreatment and humiliation and making the world people all live a happy life."

An actor of the Grand Theatre in Moscow noted:

"The revolutionary opera 'The Sea of Blood' blends the modern theme with the top-level music. Songs of the opera are popular and not 'monopolized' by a person. *Pangchang* fully expresses the heroine's inner world.... Backdrops are finest.

"Frankly speaking, the revolutionary opera 'The Sea of Blood' is the model and mother of socialist realistic works. This is what I was convinced from the opera."

The Algerian paper *El-Moudjahid* stated on February 2, 1972:

"The revolutionary opera 'The Sea of Blood' is a flawless work with a great revolutionary idea and high artistry that the opera art should have: it is the model of combined art-opera and marks the start of truly revolutionary and popular operas."

Ru Chao of the Opera House in Shanghai, China, remarked:

"After seeing the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl,' we could not calm our excitement for a while. Deeply moving artistic description, clear, noble and impressive songs and quite elegant backdrops — all these touched us to the heart and gave us a profound class education."

Zang Ren Ming, a member of the Red Star People's Commune in the suburbs of Peking, China, said:

"The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' eloquently tells the truth that in order to win liberation, the exploited and oppressed people should make revolution. It is about Korea of yesterday under colonial rule but it is of great educational value today, socialist age, too."

Penskovsky, a student of the Warsaw University, Poland, stated:

"The performance of the revolutionary opera 'A True Daughter of the Party' exerts a lasting revolutionary influence on Polanders. Its idea and the revolutionary fighting will of its heroine and heroes will live forever in the hearts of Polanders as the Isuwa River running through Warsaw will never stop her flow."

Yasimsky, a singer in Warsaw, Poland, noted:

"The revolutionary operas of Korea are the summit ones which bear all the fine results of human art. They give the withering European operas confidence and bright hope."

"Art of Korea Is the Standard Human Art"

After seeing the music and dance performances of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe and other art troupes the foreign audience, unable to calm their great excitement, vyingly expressed their impressions.

Antonio Monteres, First Secretary of the Genoa City Committee and Member of the Central Committee, of the Italian Communist Party, said:

"Art of Korea is a perfect revolutionary art and a socialist realistic art faithfully serving the working class. Wonderfully good is art of Korea. Your performances served to strengthen our revolutionary forces, greatly encouraging us."

Nagarnoma Ediarjo, a metal worker in Italy, said:

"The revolutionary dances 'Snow Falls' and 'Azaleas of the Fatherland' are a resounding march bugled to call people to revolution on the anti-imperialist front of the 20th century, a march sounded by hero soldiers to call people to the proletarian revolution. Sound louder the march till the bulwark of world imperialism completely falls."

An African student in England expressed his impressions:

"The beautiful *Juche* art of Korea, the land of morning calm, has sounded the death knell of the decadent Western art and brightly lights up the road of the true popular and revolutionary art. So we say aloud to the world that art of Korea is an immortal art representing the present and future."

A famous public figure Neon Poisard of Switzerland had this to say:

"The art of Korea is as fresh and beautiful as clear morning and shines bright on the whole world like the rising sun. You ought to feel a high pride as a nation with such an excellent art."

Judge Katt of the Sukkru City Court, Pakistan, noted:

"Art of Korea is the most excellent art in the world, so are her music and dance."

A well-known businessman in London said:

"If the Greenwich time is the standard time of the world, the Korean art is the standard human art. This is not my flattery. I say this in earnest."

English art research worker Miller stated:

"A lot of books tell about the history of art. All of them, however, failed to refer to the true art. Now is the time to proclaim destruction to all the books which failed to write about the great, shining art of Korea in their 20th century's part. The future will become a glorious age when the Korean art will embroider the world art history."

Alleria Morcony, an Italian well-known actress, said:

"After seeing the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe, people renewed their knowledge of the modern national art. If all peoples want to possess true art, they should accept and follow the guiding idea and theory of the Korean art."

Proposal to Institute North-South Confederation under the Single Name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo— the Most Reasonable, Fair Suggestion

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, proposed to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, in his new five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification set out in his historic speech "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" made on June 23, this year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

....

"Under the prevailing conditions we think that the most reasonable way for the reunification is to convene the Great National Congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis, institute the north-south Confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

The proposal to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is a patriotic suggestion which fully mirrors the unanimous will and desire of the entire north and south Korean people to achieve the country's reunification as soon as possible and a solely correct proposal which shows the shortest way to the country's reunification in full calculation of its feasibility.

Having lived harmoniously as a homogeneous nation in one territory from old times, the Korean people eagerly desire to put an early end to the territorial and national split caused by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and reunify their country independently and peacefully. The Korean people don't want to be divided into two, nor can they live bisected. The national sufferings from the split that has lasted for some 30 years should not be bequeathed to the coming generations and the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had advanced the policy for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and a number of reasonable, fair proposals for its materialization ever since the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists. But the south Korean authorities rejected all of them. We, therefore, have long proposed to institute a north-south Confederation as a transitional step for solving pressing national problems and speeding up the reunification, if impossible to realize the complete reunification immediately. This proposal has commanded the unanimous support and sympathy of the entire Korean people as well as the world peace-loving people.

There can be no ground whatsoever for the south Korean side not to accept the proposal if it really wants the country's reunification, now that the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been made public and the north-south dialogue is in progress.

In order to improve the north-south relations and accelerate the country's peaceful reunification, it, as Comrade Kim Il Sung said, is necessary, first of all, to remove military confrontation and tension between the north and the south. This is a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance. To settle this matter, it is needed to stop the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, and cease the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

To achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification on the principle of great national unity, it is also necessary to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and comprehensively discuss and solve the reunification question.

When the Great National Congress is called and a great national unity is achieved, it is possible to institute a north-south Confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being. The Confederation will greatly accelerate the reunification.

The difference of the social systems now existing in the north and the south must not be an obstacle to national unity and the country's reunification. There may exist different social systems and men of various beliefs can live together in one country.

Though there is difference in systems between the north and the south the Korean people, because they are one nation, can find commonness, achieve a great national unity on the principle of mutual trust and respect, and accordingly, institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

The proposal to establish a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo represents an epoch-making national-salvation measure which makes it possible to frustrate the villainous scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for perpetuating the split and creating two Koreas and solve the national reunification question without difficulty.

The U.S. imperialists have obstructed the smooth solution of the national reunification question, wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country, even after the north-south joint statement was made and the north-south dialogue started.

Regarding south Korea as an important stronghold for their Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are employing the double-faced tactics in order to maintain their colonial rule over it. They have instigated the south Korean authorities to military confrontation with us, not national unity. Recently they are openly trying to perpetuate Korea's division and create two Koreas.

According to the script prepared by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, the south Korean authorities are hell-bent on the reinforcement of armed forces and scheme to perpetuate the split and create two Koreas in gross violation of the principles of the north-south joint statement, putting up the sign of "peaceful reunification" on the one hand and, on the other, clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue." In their recent "special statement" the south Korean authorities formulated the national split and creation of two Koreas as their policy under the pretext of "maintenance of the status quo" and "peaceful coexistence." The national-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities constitute a great obstacle to the country's reunification, and due to these acts, the north-south dialogue arranged after much efforts is not making progress.

The proposal to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country is a patriotic suggestion which renders it possible to frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities, firmly maintain the ties of the north and south Korean people as a single nation and greatly speed up the reunification.

The proposal to set up a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most reasonable and fair proposal acceptable to all Koreans who really want the country's reunification.

The north-south Confederation we propose means forming a supreme national council of representatives of the two governments jointly to solve political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and the south and enter international arena as one nation, while leaving the present political systems in north and south Korea as they are and ensuring the independent activities of the Governments of the DPRK and the "ROK." It aims at strengthening national unity and hastening the complete reunification.

The Confederation we advocate is quite unlike a confederation of nations possessing different languages, customs and cultures, for it means the reunion, through a confederation, of a temporarily-bisected single nation with the same language, custom and culture formed over a long historical period.

The north-south Confederation is designed jointly to solve only the questions of common national interest agreed upon through a confederal organization: it does not allow the north and the south to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side and impose their will or social system on the other side and ensures the free activities of both sides on their political beliefs.

Therefore, if one side is not willing to impose its ideal or social system on the other side but really wants the early national reunification, there will be no ground to reject our confederation proposal. But the south Korean authorities, following the U.S. imperialists, are dead set against our proposal in an attempt to realize their thwarted ambition of "reunification by prevailing over communism" and perpetuate the split by creating two Koreas, even betraying the country and the nation.

The proposal to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is a wise proposal designed to open a decisive phase in preventing the split and hastening the country's reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world....

"The founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will open up a decisive phase in preventing a national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and south and in hastening the complete reunification." (Ibid., pp. 11-12.)

Koryo is a unitary state which existed in our country for some 500 years from the early tenth century to the late 14th century and was widely known to the world for her highly-developed economy and culture and for her people's courage and valour displayed in the struggle against foreign aggressors.

When the north-south Confederation is established, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo; this good name of state will suit the national sentiments of our people and be acceptable both to the north and the south.

The founding of that confederal republic will prevent the national split and greatly accelerate the reunification. It will also bring about extensive contact and travel and the successful many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields. Then mistrust and cold feelings will cease to exist, a climate of mutual understanding and trust will be created and national unity be attained without difficulty. When an atmosphere of trust is created between two halves of Korea and national unity is achieved, it will be possible to achieve the reunification cause by the method of establishing a unified all-Korea government through the north-south general elections on a democratic basis free from any outside interference.

The institution of the north-south Confederation under that single name of state will enable the north and the south jointly to enter international arena and join the UN as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, thus creating favourable conditions for the country's reunification. The north and the south should enter the UN as a single state under the same name, at least after the Confederation is set up. To enter the UN separately will only perpetuate the split.

Indeed, the proposal to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is an original and reasonable proposal for solving the national reunification question peacefully and smoothly under the conditions that the country's division has long lasted and there are different social systems in the north and the south; it is a *Juche*-motivated proposal for settling the Korean question independently by the Korean people themselves free from the interference of any outside forces.

The proposal advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspires powerfully the entire Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification and commands the widespread support and welcome at home and abroad.

The Korean people will smash the national-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, strengthen national unity and accomplish without fail the country's reunification cause with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

Chang Sok Hun

"Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" and Occupation of Korea by Japanese Imperialism

Japanese imperialism occupied Korea and maintained a colonial fascist rule over her for nearly half a century.

The Korean people still remember a hundred and one atrocious crimes it committed against them during its rule.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 406.)

Late in the 19th century and early in the 20th century the Japanese imperialist aggressors' ambition for overseas expansion mounted higher. Korea was the first object of their aggression.

After a bourgeois reform called the "Meiji Restoration," they appeared as a warlike invader and plunderer. They had long laid a groundwork for Korean domination, holding that they "should conquer Korea" for Asian aggression.

At last in November, 1905, they cooked up the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty."

The treaty concluded in a robber's way under the excuse of the "protection" of Korea was a humiliating aggressive treaty designed to rob her of all her sovereign rights and reduce her to a virtual colony of the Japanese imperialists.

This five-article treaty stipulated that the Japanese government should "control" all diplomatic activities of Korea and the Korean government could conclude a treaty with and give commitments to, any foreign country only with the approval of Japan, that the "Resident-General" should be stationed in Seoul and "commissioners" be posted under his direction in different parts, in order to "handle" Korea's diplomatic and other "necessary affairs."

On the strength of the treaty the Japanese imperialist aggressors completely stripped Korea of her diplomatic right, one of the important criterions of a sovereign state, and changed the ruling system of the Korean government to a system of government by the "Resident-General" from the centre down to localities to place Korea under their full control politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

Thus, Korea was deprived of her sovereignty and practically reduced to a colony of the Japanese imperialists.

The treaty fully exposed the robber nature of the Japanese imperialists as the most ferocious, knavish, brazen-faced aggressor.

During the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese imperialist aggressors tried feverishly to obtain the "right to protect" Korea; they forged such aggressive documents as the "imperial policy towards Korea" and the "administrative policy towards Korea" in their attempt to force "protectorate" upon her.

With the support of the U.S. and British imperialists for their planned "protectorate" over Korea, they drafted a "protectorate treaty" which provided for the seizure of Korea's diplomatic right, Japanese "supervision over" her "administration" and "protection of Japanese residents" in Korea, and fixed even the date and methods of its conclusion.

After full preparations, they sent Hirobumi Ito to Korea, who forced the Korean king and ministers by threat and blackmail to conclude the ruinous treaty, and at the same time, bribed Korean traitors into presenting to Japan a petition for its "protectorate" over Korea.

Having deployed Japanese troops in Seoul, this executor of aggression for Japanese imperialism brought before the Korean king the draft treaty, threatening that "all that is needed is a consent since the draft treaty is so perfect that it leaves no room for amendment" and that "in case of refusal... your country must anticipate a worse result, finding itself in a more difficult position, than what might be brought about by the signing of the treaty."

Some ministers of the Korean feudal government opposed its conclusion. The Japanese imperialist invaders went the length of stealing the imperial seal in the dead of night and making Li Wan Yong and other traitors affix it to the treaty.

Like this, the brigandish Japanese imperialists forced upon Korea the treaty by the most vicious methods — threat, blackmail and swindle—ever in human history.

Nevertheless, they had the cheek to say that its conclusion was done not by the "threat of force and massacre" but because of "urgency of the situation," and that the aggressive treaty would help to "remove the root of evil from the East," defend "the peace and dignity of the Korean royal family" and "promote the welfare of the Korean people." These were, indeed, an aggressive harsh language and act which could be spoken and done only by the daylight robber, Japanese imperialists.

After the conclusion of the treaty they set up the "Residency-General" in Seoul and appointed Hirobumi Ito as "Resident-General," the actual supreme ruler of Korea "under the direct control of the Emperor and representing the Imperial Government."

They also established in localities the "commissioner offices and branch offices" which exercised the same powers as the "Resident-General" in corresponding regions, thus building in reality a colonial ruling system in Korea.

This never satisfied fully their ambition. Relying on such ruling system, the cunning Japanese imperialists forced the notorious "Chongmi 7-point Treaty," a replica of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty," upon the Korean government in July, 1907, to seize even all powers of the latter—legislative power, administrative power, the rights to appoint and dismiss high-ranking officials—which had remained only in name.

Now on the strength of the new treaty, they started openly a "protectorate by Resident-General." This meant, in fact, the establishment of colonial domination by "Governor-General" in Korea. Even the Japanese imperialist aggressors confessed that "by that time the annexation of Korea to Japan had already become an established fact."

Having laid the groundwork for their colonial rule, they fabricated the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" in August, 1910, and completely occupied Korea.

They, however, could not enslave the Korean people forever.

From the moment the Japanese imperialists set foot in Korea for aggression, the Korean people waged vigorous struggles against the invaders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, led the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory; he defeated the Japanese imperialists and achieved the historic cause of national liberation. And he has built a mighty socialist state in this land.

The Japanese imperialists fattened on aggression and wars but they ruined by them.

Nevertheless, the Japanese militarists are trying to repeat such criminal history.

Revived by the U.S. imperialists, they, far from drawing a due lesson from the shameful failure in their aggression, are openly stretching out the talons of aggression again to Korea and other Asian countries, with a view to materializing their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles manufactured the "south Korea-Japan treaty," the replica of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty," under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, and have formed many aggressive institutions and various pro-Japanese and "pro-Korean" organizations through which they are penetrating deep into all the fields of south Korea, political, economic, military and cultural.

They have set up in the heart of Seoul the "Japanese embassy" which reminds one of the "Residency-General" in the past. Through this centre of aggression they are working in every way to establish their political domination over south Korea and stage-managing the south Korean "regime."

The Japanese militarists join the U.S. imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot to hinder the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and formed the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance." And they have already mapped out even plans of operations for aggression in Korea, declared her as an operational zone and are now even croaking about "forestalling attack."

All these facts demonstrate irrefutably how recklessly they are trying to restore their old position as a colonial ruler in Korea.

They should give up their aggressive ambition and act thoughtfully. Korea of today is not Korea of yesterday. The days have gone never to return when the Japanese robbers could invade our country and ride roughshod over it.

The Korean people are closely united by the *Juche* idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung under his wise guidance; they have an unbreakable might which enables them to crush any imperialist invaders and firmly defend the independence of their country and their revolutionary gains.

If the Japanese militarists continue to take the road of aggression and war, they will not be able to save their skin.

The Korean people will frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and surely achieve the historic cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Son Yu Gong

Cambodian People Greet Their National Holiday in the Thick of Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle

The patriotic Cambodian people are now significantly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia, their national holiday, in the thick of a hot battle to hasten the final victory in their just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle under the correct guidance of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the National United Front of Kampuchea.

On this auspicious day the Korean people extend the warmest felicitations and militant greetings to the brotherly Cambodian people and the combatants of the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia who are fighting a heroic battle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen.

The independence of Cambodia on November 9, 1953, 20 years ago, was a brilliant victory won by the Cambodian people in the struggle against imperialism-colonialism and for national liberation; it was a great event which ushered in a new epoch in their history.

Since independence, the courageous and diligent Cambodian people, under the correct guidance of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, their outstanding leader, had made great achievements in the building of the national economy and culture, while resolutely frustrating the unending aggressions and subversive and sabotaging activities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The Kingdom of Cambodia and its people had followed an anti-imperialist, peace-loving foreign policy and, constantly standing firm on the side of the anti-imperialist forces, had supported the just struggle of peoples for freedom, liberation and consolidated national independence.

The Cambodian people's struggle for creating a new life, however, was interrupted by the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

The U.S. imperialists, who had been engaged in all sorts of machinations to catch Cambodia, a peace-loving state, in a noose of neo-colonialism, engineered a reactionary coup d'etat in Cambodia in March, 1970 and subsequently launched the brigandish armed invasion of this country.

At that critical moment when the destiny of Cambodia hung in the balance, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, made the five-point declaration on March 23, 1970, organized the National United Front of Kampuchea and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia and energetically called upon all the patriotic people to come out in a sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The Cambodian people and their armed forces, upholding the five-point declaration of Samdech Head of State and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea, have given a succession of heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and already liberated almost all their territory and population, displaying mass heroism and patriotic devotion.

In the liberated zones the people's power organs have been established to carry out progressive measures; the liberated areas, where power belongs to the people, have been consolidated and developed to be a reliable base to liberate the entire country.

The NUFK-led Royal Government of National Union, born in the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, has gained the recognition of many countries as the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people and its position become firm.

The visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, to the liberated zone made early this year was an epoch-making event in forcefully inspiring the Cambodian people to the final victory and opening a new phase in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The brilliant victory won by the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle is a hard blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression and constitutes a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world people.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the shining victory of the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle as over their own and warmly hail it. Today in Cambodia the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are swallowing a bitter cup of total defeat. They, encircled in the narrow area of Phnom Penh, are in utter confusion.

The heinous U.S. imperialists are working desperately to recover from their setback and attain their aggressive end.

In an effort to "save" from collapse the Lon Nol puppet clique under the powerful attack of the brave Cambodian people and their heroic armed forces, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are increasing their military and economic assistance to the Phnom Penh puppets.

The U.S. imperialist-instigated Lon Nol puppet clique are strengthening their fascist dictatorship, perpetrating the atrocious suppression of innocent people.

With no amount of frenzied machinations can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges break the Cambodian people's unshakable fighting spirit and save themselves from defeat.

Inevitable is the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia and the Cambodian people will certainly win the final victory in their liberation war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We sternly condemn the United States for its war of aggression against Cambodia and express full support to the patriotic Cambodian people's just struggle for the complete liberation of their country." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., pp. 15-16.)

The U.S. imperialists should stop at once the aggressive acts in Cambodia and get out of this country, and the Cambodian question must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves.

The Korean people are striving to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful national reunification, upholding the new 5-point programme for national reunification set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. They will do their utmost to give positive support and encouragement to the Cambodian people until they will attain the final victory in the righteous war of resistance against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for national salvation.

The Korean people are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples formed in the course of struggle against the common enemy will further strengthen and develop.

We wish a new victory and glory to the heroic Cambodian people and their armed forces greeting the 20th anniversary of their country's independence in the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Choe Jung Hyon

INSIDE BACK COVER: Relays are mass-produced for electronics and automation industries

BACK COVER: A bumper year has come to our co-op fields, this year, too. Photo shows autumn harvesting in full swing

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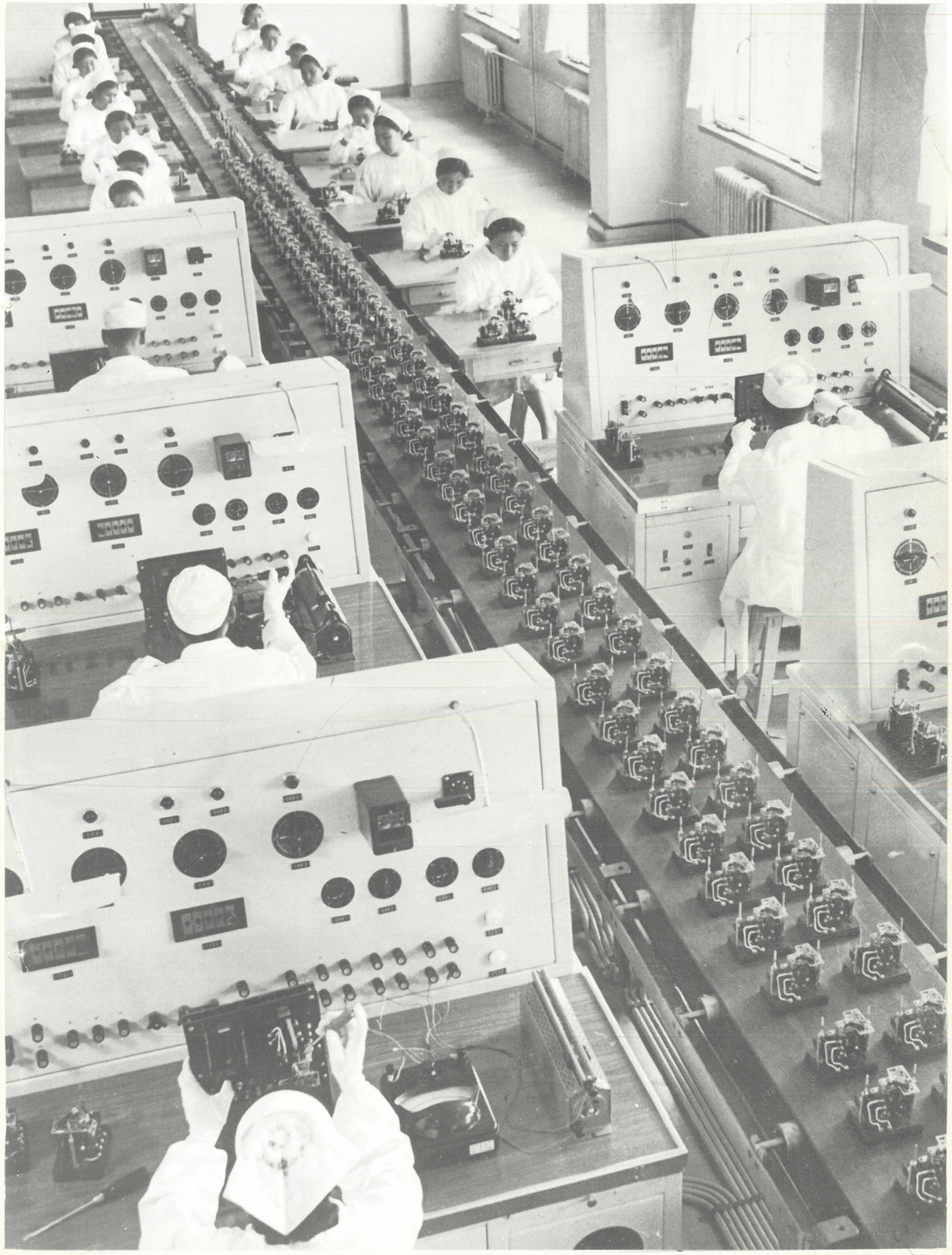

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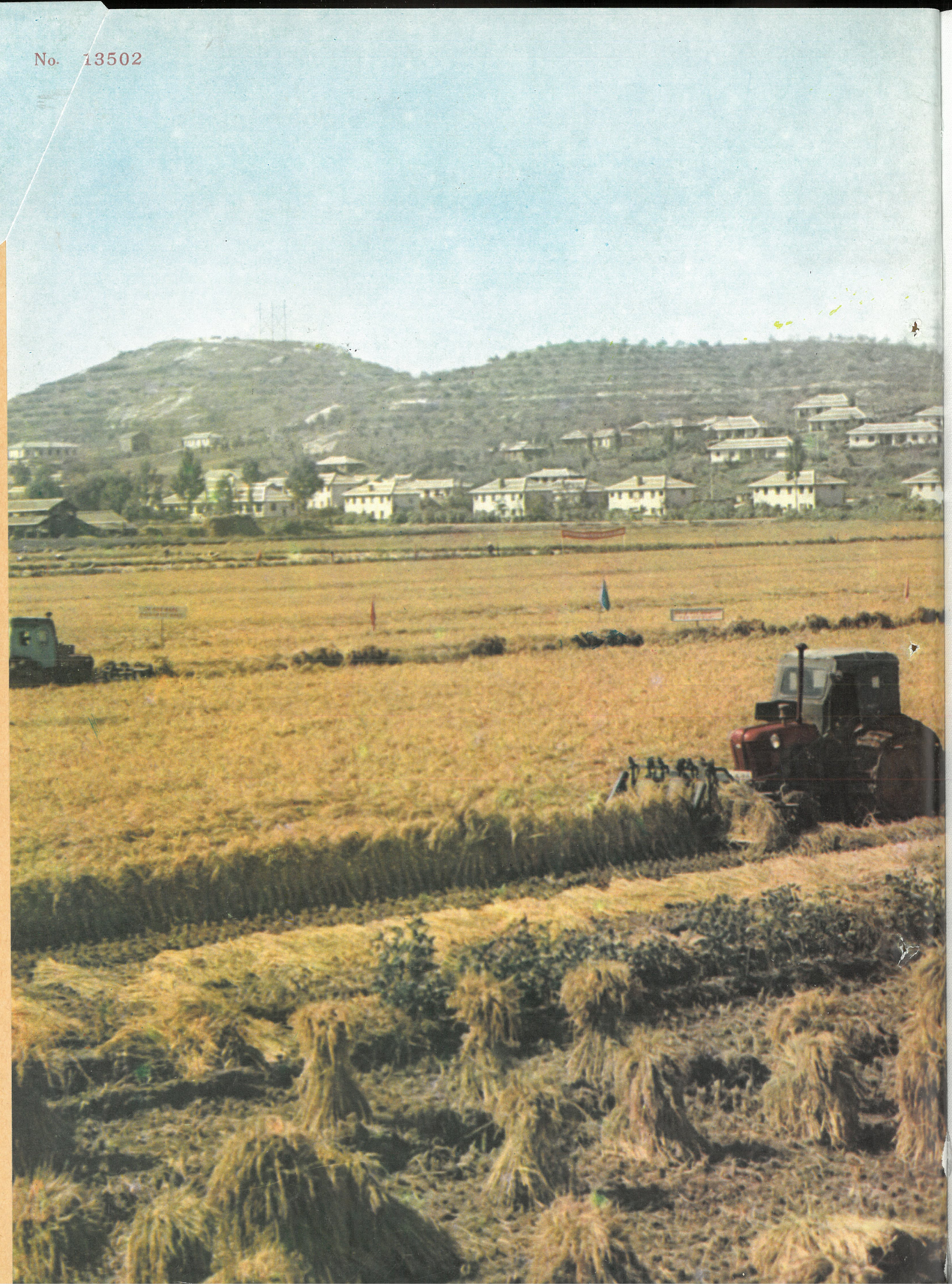

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